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CREATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS DUMPS IN EUROPE SCORED

LD231523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 81 p 5

[Vladislav Drobkov "Commentator's Column": "Dangerous Venture"]

[Text] Brussels--Answering a question in Parliament a few days ago, Belgian Defense Minister F. Swaelen disclosed that preparations are underway in the country for the creation of new American weapons dumps.

Though he made the proviso that the plans for organizing such dumps in Belgium, the Netherlands and the FRG "have not yet been finalized," the minister nonetheless specified the sites on Belgian territory where the American materiel will be stationed. There are eight such sites, and the territory allocated for the future dumps is more than 524 hectares: According to preliminary calculations, Belgium will spend about 700 million francs on constructing the dumps. And the whole venture of creating stockpiles of American military materiel in Europe will cost NATO 12 billion Belgian francs.

To what end are these huge sums being spent? Formally, the dumps are to be constructed within the context of NATO's so-called "long-term defense program." Its authors indicate that the ammunition, heavy armaments, transportation facilities and so forth are intended for the reinforcements from the United States that would be moved into West Europe in the event of a conflict.

In pushing this plan the Pentagon and NATO are stressing what they claim to be its "defensive" nature. Agreements with the United States on the construction of dumps have already been concluded in some places--Norway, for instance. But no matter how the NATO propagandists twist and turn, the movement by the Americans of thousands and thousands of tons of military materiel into Europe, nearer the borders of the Warsaw Pact states, constitutes preparations for a distinctly aggressive plan.

It is well known that the Pentagon is geared to the adventurist doctrine of so-called "limited nuclear war." According to this doctrine, the United States must be capable over a long period of conducting combat operations using nuclear weapons on a limited area without, however, bringing its entire strategic nuclear might into play.

It is precisely on West European soil that the United States is now building up its potential for waging such a "limited" war. In addition to the thousands of nuclear munitions already stockpiled in the European NATO countries, the United States is pressing on with the deployment there of its Pershing II and cruise missiles. It is precisely in West Europe that the Pentagon intends to use neutron weapons, for which components are already being produced in the United States. And now preparations are in hand for the creation of additional stores of military materiel for the divisions that may be transferred from the American "rear."

It is hard to say which element dominates this affair--American cynicism masquerading as the "defense of Europe," or dangerous shortsightedness on the part of certain circles in the European NATO countries.

PRAVDA HITS POSSIBLE PLANS FOR ABM SYSTEM

LD231551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 81 p 4

[Correspondent N. Kuroyumov dispatch: "Pentagon's Schemes"]

[Text] Washington, 19 Apr--Along with new programs for the faster buildup of the military arsenal, including the production and deployment of offensive nuclear missile weapons, the Pentagon strategists, judging by press reports, are now actively considering the question of reviewing policy in the sphere of ABM weapons. There is talk of reviving the idea of ABM defenses and of creating to this end an appropriate system near Grand Forks (North Dakota).

The Pentagon recommendations envisage deploying 100 missiles to defend the radar system at Concrete, which serves 1,000 Minuteman strategic missile installations in the northwest United States. Certain congressmen, so the Washington POST writes, were recently told of the Pentagon plans at a secret session.

Commenting on the military strategists' schemes, the paper notes that their implementation is fraught with danger to peace. Many specialists, the article says, are warning that the creation of an ABM system would greatly increase the threat of an accidental outbreak of nuclear conflict. After all, cases have been known where the radar image of a flying flock of ducks has been interpreted as warning of approaching missiles.

GENERAL CHERVOV INTERVIEWED ON SOVIET PEACE PLAN

AU231724 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Apr 81 p 6

[Text] At the request of RABOTNICHESKO DELO, APN military observer V. Morozov met Lt Gen Nikolay Chervov, representative of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff in Moscow, and had a talk with him on the new USSR proposals for military detente.

Question: Out of the wide scope of concrete and realistic initiatives on the most important problems in international relations discussed at the 26th CPSU Congress, I would like to ask you to dwell on the two proposals about military detente--about the confidence-building measures and limiting nuclear missiles in Europe.

Answer: As is known, in the interest of consolidating international security the Soviet Union is expressing readiness to agree on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The date of this conference should be set at the Madrid meeting, thus above all, emphasizing the further expansion of measures of trust.

What is the practical significance of these proposals and how are they coordinated with the Final Act? We recall that by the decision of the Helsinki CSCE, measures are now being implemented for consolidating confidence-building in the military sector. This means advance (21 days and more ahead) information about large military exercises of land forces amounting to a total of more than 25,000 men, conducted on the territories of European states, including the western USSR areas; this also means an invitation to observers from other countries on a voluntary and bilateral basis. This also means information about troop movements, at their own discretion. In positively evaluating these measures, the socialist countries have more than once proposed to the West to agree on expanding the confidence-building measures, as well as on addenda to them. For example, it was proposed to exchange mutual information on large exercises not at the level of 25,000 but at the level of 20,000 men, not 3 weeks in advance but 1 month in advance. It was further proposed to limit the scope of the exercises conducted at the level of 40-50,000 men, and others.

Now the Soviet Union, preserving the previous proposals as valid, has expressed the readiness to go even further and to inform about exercises of the navy and air force, and about all large troops movements. The USSR also proposes an essential expansion of the applicable zone for such measures. They must be extended to the entire European part of the USSR territory--on condition that the Western states extend such zones on their territories as well. In addition to this, the USSR expresses its readiness to conduct concrete negotiations with all interested sides on confidence-building measures in the Far East.

Launching such draft proposals on confidence-building measures, the Soviet Union bases itself on the fact that their implementation will contribute to disarmament progress. At the same time, under the present international atmosphere this will contribute to breaking the circle of distrust. It will contribute to consolidating mutual trust among countries along the path of eliminating a wrong understanding and inaccurate evaluation of military activities and, as a result of this, reducing the danger of armed conflicts.

The practice of working out and using confidence-building measures does not have a long history. At the decision of the CSCE, such measures began to be applied from 1975. The Final Act envisages that efforts for the development and expansion of confidence-building measures can be implemented on the basis of the experience acquired in implementing adequate tenets contained in the Helsinki agreements. The experience convincingly shows that the new USSR proposals fully conform to the Final Act, and also take into consideration the stands and proposals of the Western countries in this respect.

Question: Would you please analyze in more detail the very essence of the proposal on limiting nuclear missiles in Europe, now that the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report notes that the accumulation of such weaons is becoming increasingly dangerous. A vicious circle has developed in this respect: Actions on the one side are provoking counteractions on the other side. How can this circle be broken?

Answer: The Soviet Union proposed an agreement on establishing a moratorium in connection with the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe by NATO and the USSR. It means freezing the quantity and quality of such means, including of course the U.S. nuclear weapons, in forward positions in this area. The moratorium can be enforced immediately after negotiations have started on this question, and for as long as a permanent treaty on the limitation, or even better on the elimination, of such nuclear means in Europe has not been signed. In addition to this, the USSR bases itself on the fact that on both sides any preparation will be stopped for expanding means of this kind, including the U.S. Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles.

This proposal of the Soviet Union is of great value. It proposes a moratorium extending not only to the quantitative aspect of medium-range weapons, but also their quality. Unfortunately, Western propaganda is deliberately trying to pass over in silence this important aspect of the Soviet proposal. The USSR proposal is talking about readiness not only to limit, but also to abolish nuclear means in Europe, and what is particularly important, about stopping the nuclear arms race in Europe and ending the increase of nuclear potential.

This new Soviet proposal is based on the hitherto existing equality of military forces between the USSR and the United States in Europe. This equality is not denied by the NATO member-countries' leaders. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, in one of his interviews on 23 February, to the second French TV station, answered the question of whether the USSR has superiority in nuclear arms today as follows: "We are at the point of relative balance and equivalence."

The existence of a military balance objectively means that individual types of weapons should not be regarded in isolation from other means. Only a comprehensive, total evaluation of all arms systems can allow a comparison of the military potential of both sides. This is why the question of medium-range nuclear weapons of NATO member countries in Europe must be evaluated together with the American forward based nuclear weapons, something which the leaders of certain West European countries are deliberately omitting. It is interesting to note that they would like to compare only Soviet medium-range missiles with the 572 American missiles which are proposed to be deployed in Europe according to the December 1979 NATO decision.

As previously declared on the highest level, the Soviet Union cannot and does not intend to ignore the fact that a great quantity of American nuclear means are already deployed in Europe, and in the vicinity of Europe, capable of striking USSR territory and the territory of its allies. We are speaking of hundreds and hundreds of various American nuclear arms carriers and of the bases on which they are deployed.

The aspiration of certain Western leaders to regard individual types of weapons in isolation, practically means an attempt to distract the public from a real discussion of the Soviet proposals, and to rely in future upon the American plans for the so-called "complementary rearmament" and additional deployment of American medium-range missiles (about 600) on the territory of Western Europe.

In objectively evaluating the new Soviet proposals, we cannot fail to reach the conclusion that they create an entirely new opportunity along the path of an immediate renewal of negotiations on nuclear arms in Europe to ensure the preservation of the principle of equal security and balance of forces, not by means of increasing such forces, but by reducing the military confrontation. The ball is now in the West's court.

MX DEPLOYMENT PLANS 'REPUDIATE UNDERSTANDINGS'

LD241024 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0657 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Washington, 24 Apr, TASS--Speaking at a conference of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Edwin Meese, U.S. presidential adviser with the rank of minister, stated that the administration was striving for the deployment, as soon as possible, of the MX intercontinental ballistic missiles which are to replace the current Minutemen missiles. He left no doubt about the fact that the White House will reject the present plans for basing the MX which, as he said, had been worked out in consideration of the provisions of the SALT II treaty.

Observers consider this statement as new evidence that the new U.S. administration is conducting a policy of repudiation of existing understandings with the Soviet Union in the sphere of limiting strategic armaments.

ARMS RACE VIEWED AS SOURCE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

LD231553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 81 p 6

[Doctor of Economic Sciences E. Pletnev article under the rubric "Capitalism Today": "The Arms Race Is a Source of Unemployment"]

[Excerpt] Present-day capitalist reality provides abundant fuel for a refutation of the militarists' propaganda thesis regarding the "ability" of military production to create jobs. In recent years the arms race, which bourgeois mythmakers portray as virtually a panacea for escape from the crisis quagmire of the seventies and eighties, and the growth of massive unemployment, which is always the clearest manifestation of a crisis of production, have moved in the same direction as though in "harness." In 1975-80 the NATO states' military appropriations increased approximately 50 percent--from $149.5 billion to $225 billion. Over the same period the number of unemployed in the NATO countries increased by approximately the same proportion--from 14 million to 20.5 million.

Back in the initial period of the general crisis of capitalism V.I. Lenin described the tangle of "wild contradictions" shown by capitalist industry, which "either suffocates and creates unemployment in the most flourishing and wealthy winner-countries [strany-pobeditelnitsy] or else all it does is manufacture shells to kill people." The deepening of the general crisis of capitalism at the present stage has so aggravated its inherent antagonistic contradictions that the society is "suffocating" as a result of millions of unemployed at the same time as it is accumulating giant arsenals of means of mass destruction.

The arms race devours productive employment and resources. To begin with, actual employment in producing weapons and maintaining their combat readiness means that a huge number of highly qualified workers and engineering and technical cadres are withdrawn from activity to create the good things in life. In other words, it is a case of a mere semblance of creative employment, of bogus employment.

Moreover, in laying claim to a growing mass of good things in life, people employed in the sphere of arms production increase nonproductive consumption. The smaller the work force military production attracts in view of the higher organic structure of capital compared with civilian sectors, the more military personnel consume because of the increased pay of their nonproductive labor. The arms race causes this vicious circle.

Apologists for military employment claim that the hired worker is indifferent to the result of his labor--"guns or butter"--so long as paid work is to be had. This kind of "worldly" approach advertised by the militarists is based on the false thesis that there is no alternative to military employment.

In fact a society has a choice between mobilizing the work force to manufacture lethal output and making efficient use of manpower resources to create the good things in life. And it is a case not merely of a straight replacement of markets for military output by effective demand for civilian goods, but of something far more considerable--ensuring a really massive market for peaceful production. No military production can provide this mass market, for by its very nature it is designed for privileged state orders and is completely meaningless to the millions of civilian customers.

These are not merely theoretical calculations. Take the example of postwar Japan. As they burden their countries' economies with increasingly heavy military spending, the NATO militarists are fond of heaping the blame for their economic difficulties on the competition from Japanese goods. However, in the process no mention is made of the fact that until recently Japan had no significant military spending, which enabled it to retool its production apparatus, change the orientation of its skilled manpower and increase the competitiveness of its goods. In demanding an increase in the pace of Japan's militarization, Washington is clearly now pursuing a dual aim: increasing Japan's military-political dependence on the United States and at the same time weakening a dangerous commercial rival.

IZVESTIYA ASSESSES PROGRESS OF MADRID CSCE FORUM

LD231307 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Special correspondents L. Kamynin, V. Kassis report under the rubric "At the Madrid Meeting": "In the Interests of Europe's Peoples"]

[Text] Another short break has begun in the work of the Madrid meeting. And although the Palace of Congresses, where the meeting is being held, will be empty until the beginning of May, the state flags of the 35 countries participating in the CSCE still flutter before its facade. Here this is seen as a symbol of the fact that the work begun at the Madrid forum continues and that the European peoples expect it to make a weighty contribution to strengthening peace on the continent.

"We are not going away emptyhanded for the recess," many delegates told us. The stage of the Madrid meeting's work which has just ended was devoted to editing the proposals submitted, seeking generally acceptable, agreed solutions and preparing the concluding document. How has this work gone and what are its results?

Journalists accredited to Madrid's Palace of Congresses have perhaps been able to see for themselves above all that in the conditions of the exacerbated international situation, when certain Western circles are pushing the world toward new military adventures, a dialogue on security and economic and cultural cooperation is underway at the forum in the Spanish capital. In other words, a dialogue about the people's main aspiration--about peace. And that is why the entire progress of the Madrid meeting could not fail to have a positive influence on the general international situation.

Unfortunately even here there have been the inevitable attempts to distract the Madrid meeting from the main problems and force it to discuss frankly fabricated issues. This has happened during the latest stage. As is known, about 90 proposals have been submitted during the Madrid meeting, and they have all been the subject of discussion, which has taken place, as was decided by the delegates from the outset, at plenary sessions, in drafting groups and in the course of various contacts between representatives of the delegations.

As the participants themselves have noted, this method gives the opportunity to discuss urgent questions freely and without prejudice, taking every delegation's positions into account. But now this method "does not suit" Kampelman, leader of the U.S. delegation, who has declared it to be "unproductive."

But, as L.F. Ilichev, head of the Soviet delegation and USSR deputy foreign minister, noted at a press conference at the end of last week, "It is not a question of the method, but of the stance, of the instructions the delegations have brought with them. The Soviet delegation with just one mandate--that of achieving positive results so as to promote the development of the all-European conference which started in Helsinki."

This is indicated by all the Soviet delegation's activity at the meeting. At the same time the impression is created that certain delegations, above all those from the leading NATO countries, have brought different instructions and had different aims. As is known, intentions are judged by deeds. And statements by those countries' representatives have not infrequently smacked of diktat or downright ultimatums. They have recently begun resorting to these tactics: On coming up against legitimate objections, the members of these delegations have immediately started talking about a "hopeless impasse" and predicting the "failure of the Madrid meeting." This "stance," in many delegates' opinion, was nothing but a "psychological attack."

On the other hand, as soon as generally acceptable proposals have been elaborated in the development of a particular section of the final act, those countries' representatives have dredged up all kinds of fabrications. In a word, they themselves have created the obstacles and then complained about them.

But from the first the Madrid meeting has taken its place in the life strategy of European peoples as a realistic source of hopes for the lessening of military confrontation and the deepening of cooperation on the continent. It was thanks to the efforts of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries and with the active participation of the majority of European states that the question of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe became the focal point of the Madrid meeting's attention. The idea of convening such a conference became generally acceptable for all participants in the meeting.

This idea, taking into account the interests of all the participating countries, was embodied in clear and concrete form in the proposal submitted by Poland. It was also reflected in four other proposals which are also on the delegates' desks. As has become known, as a result of great, intensive work the participants in the meeting have succeeded in making progress on a whole series of questions associated with convening a conference on military aspects of security in Europe, although not all questions have yet been resolved and agreement has not been reached on everything.

People here note that the peace-loving proposals both on confidence-building measures and on extending their zones of operation put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 26th CPSU Congress gave tremendous impetus for the convening of such a conference. Many delegates, in their speeches, have assessed these proposals as constructive proposals which will make it possible to resolve the difficulties which still exist in the path of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Some progress has also been achieved on other sections of the final act; in particular, important provisions have been agreed on questions concerning the principles of relations between states--on making the Helsinki principles effective, on combating international terrorism and on cooperation in the human rights sphere. There has been progress in agreeing on the sections on cooperation in the sphere of the economy, science, technology, culture and education, and some progress has been achieved on questions of cooperation in humanitarian spheres, and also on promoting peace and security in the Mediterranean.

The conclusions and recommendations agreed within the framework of the working mechanism of the meeting on a wide range of questions, which are incorporated in the draft final document submitted on 31 March by a group of neutral and nonaligned countries, can be regarded as a significant step forward. This document has been greeted with satisfaction by most of the delegations, including those of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. And although it contains much which is not in accordance with their interests, the socialist states believe that in the main this draft could help to bring the sides' positions closer together and help to find generally acceptable solutions on the questions being discussed at the Madrid meeting.

Now that some progress is evident in the forum's work, it would seem that the delegates have no greater task than to consolidate it and make efforts to conclude the meeting with a weighty, generally acceptable concluding document. But precisely during these days appeals have been heard from certain Western delegations to end the meeting with a meager document essentially resolving nothing. As many participants in the meeting have stated, this would not only erase all that has already been achieved in Madrid, but would be detrimental to the all-European process and would be a retrograde step in the implementation of the Helsinki accords. The break which has begun in the work of the Madrid meeting is assessed by most delegations as an opportunity to think in greater depth over what has been done, so as to promote its success still more actively on their return. The 35 national flags which flutter outside the Palace of Congresses seem to say: The work is not ended, it must continue in the interests of all Europe's peoples.

WEINBERGER 'HINTS' AT WILLINGNESS TO ARM PRC

LD231327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 81 p 5

[Dispatch from PRAVDA correspondent N. Kurdyumov: "Ready To Give Arms"]

[Text] Washington, 18 Apr--A statement by U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger, transparently hinting that the United States is prepared to start supplying China with weapons if events in Poland do not develop to Washington's liking, has attracted press attention.

As the local press points out, this statement by an official spokesman for the U.S. administration is further evidence of Washington's line of closer military cooperation [blokirovaniye] with Beijing elaborated under the Carter administration. Republican Senator Charles Percy said that he "has reason to believe" that last December the Carter administration instructed the Department of Defense to prepare a list of weapons which "may be sold or given" to China.

KONDRASHOV COMMENTARY ON HAIG, WEINBERGER TRIPS

LD240917 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 5

["Political Observer's Opinion" by S. Kondrashov: "Who Then Is Out of Step?"]

[Text] While President Reagan was still in his hospital bed recovering from his dramatic confrontation with a highly widespread and unpleasant element of American life (violence), two leading members of his Cabinet--Haig and Weinberger--were making trips abroad, giving sensible advice (as Washington currently understands it) to U.S. allies and friends. For the new administration both trips were essentially the first "on the spot" reconnaissance and the first practical breaking in of its foreign policy course, which--for all its increased presumption--Washington cannot, of course, pursue alone, without collaboration with its partners.

Defense Secretary Weinberger, as is well known, visited West Europe while Secretary of State Haig visited the Near East (and also West Europe on his way back to Washington), but in these two different regions they both came out with one and the same militarist homily. Arm yourselves and upgrade your arms, step up the U.S. military presence both quantitatively and qualitatively, strengthen the military bloc where it exists--NATO--and try to create a military bloc under U.S. auspices where there is as yet no such bloc--that is what was being sought both by the civilian Pentagon chief and the four-star general who has now become the chief U.S. diplomat. For the sake of combating the "Soviet threat" and resisting "Soviet expansion"--for the sake of the new crusade against Moscow with which Washington wants to fill the as yet unfurled scroll of history called the 1980's, the present Uncle Sam has set off to show himself abroad not with an olive branch but with a sheaf of arrows. And this was particularly obvious against the background of the important peace initiatives put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress, which, incidentally, concern Europe and the Near East.

What were the results of the persistent U.S. invitation to confrontation with the Soviet Union? On what soil did it fall--on fertile soil or on skeptical soil, to say the least? Were the new U.S. President's two high-ranking emissaries able to instill in their partners their own view of international life and its main problems? No, they were not, but they achieved certain results in trying to impose it. In any event, at the NATO Nuclear Planning Group session Mr Weinberger, despite loud grumbling from the West Europeans, was able to impose the tough U.S. line.

Our newspaper has analyzed in detail the meager results of Haig's tour of Near Eastern capitals. The Americans there stayed among their own kind, as they say (that is, with Begin and As-Sadat), without making the new gains in Riyadh and Amman which they were expecting.

In these two capitals the U.S. secretary of state was reminded that the main threat in the region comes from Israel, which is refusing to return the seized Arab territories, and that the main problem is the Palestinian problem and the anti-Soviet military alliance advertised by Washington is by no means the way to a Near East settlement. Thus even "moderate" and U.S.-inclined Arab governments failed to share Haig's anti-Soviet passion. And nothing came of the attempt to impose the U.S. line because, in his talks in Riyadh and Amman, Haig did not have levers for coercion and pressure such as the Saudi or Jordanian regimes' membership of a U.S.-controlled military bloc.

West Europe in this sense, however strange it may seem at first glance, was in a less advantageous and more dependent position than Saudi Arabia. Weinberger's flagrant anti-Soviet rhetoric won no applause in Bonn where the Nuclear Planning Group was in session. The West Europeans, including the British, opposed in a "united front" his description of detente as a "deception," the French newspaper LE MONDE wrote. But while the Pentagon chief's "vision" and his assessment of the international situation were not shared by other NATO members, they submitted, as before, to pressure, NATO discipline and U.S. rule in the military grouping. Weinberger was able to impose on them what he could not "instill." As a result the Nuclear Planning Group's communique contains a pledge by NATO members to "keep to the schedule for modernizing the theater nuclear forces"--that is, the schedule for deploying U.S. cruise missiles and Pershing-II missiles on the territory of West European states which have agreed to this.

As for the second part of the NATO Council's December 1979 so-called "dual decision"--that is, the arms control talks--the Bonn communique is vagueness itself. However much his colleagues pressed the U.S. secretary, he still did not give any clear-cut reply about a possible timetable for the resumption of U.S.-Soviet talks. The communique does not even mention the SALT II treaty, although I recall that the December "dual decision" stated that it "reflects the desire" of the NATO members "to implement real arms control measures" and voiced the hope that "this treaty will soon come into force." Weinberger declared the SALT II treaty to be virtually annulled.

The "dual decision" is increasingly looking like what U.S. militarists have seen it as from the very start--a loophole for new U.S. arms disrupting military equilibrium in Europe. In addition they are now advancing a new pretext for deferring talks on medium-range nuclear missile weapons by linking them with the development of the "situation in Poland" and, of course, reserving the "right" to interpret this development at random. Weinberger also imposed this new method of sabotaging talks on the U.S. allies, who grumbled again but gave in to U.S. pressure.

As the "dual decision" is increasingly emerging as a single one (on new arms and not on talks), the situation of its main advocates--the Bonn leaders--is becoming increasingly complex. It is harder now for them to reassure the West German public, which does not want cruise missiles or Pershing-II missiles. After Weinberger's departure, Bonn tried to find comfort from Haig, who paid a lightning visit to West Europe on his way home from the Near East. According to the West German newspapers, Haig expressed himself in favor of Washington's "talks" with Moscow "beginning as soon as possible." But are these reassurances worth much? The point is not that Haig's positions may be judged to have weakened as a result of the struggle for influence within the Reagan administration. The point is that Haig, too, is a "hawk" but unlike other, less experienced and more impudent Washington representatives he knows why the veil of diplomatic phrases exists and he is reluctant to rub salt in the U.S. partners' wounds....

Last November the election of Ronald Reagan as President was influenced by a conservative shift in the Americans' feelings. We shall not conjecture about how broad or--the main thing--how stable this shift is, but it must not be forgotten that it is precisely the mandate of U.S. conservatism which the present administration is now brandishing not only in domestic policy, and particularly domestic economic policy, but also in foreign policy. Indeed, it was with precisely this mandate that Haig and Weinberger set off on their first voyages.

It was this mandate which they presented to their interlocutors--as an argument in favor of the line toward confrontation with the Soviet Union, which allegedly stems from the existing social climate in the United States.

Here, too, Weinberger was franker. Urging the West Europeans to new military efforts, he intimidated them at the same time. In Bonn he said: "Our people do not want to walk alone. Unless all who are threatened, all who are encountering the same peril join in our efforts, we in the United States may lose the critically important public support which it cost us much time and trouble to secure."

In other words, either you join in our U.S. policy of confrontation, even if only reluctantly, or we Americans will refuse to protect you and will be obliged to abandon you to the mercy of fate...and, of course, "Soviet expansionism." This is a powerful threat; with the existence of two opposing military blocs, the West European governments will cling to their powerful senior partner out of an instinct of self-preservation, so to speak. That is why they adapt--albeit extremely reluctantly, by forcing themselves--to any new Washington administration, disregarding tactical differences for the sake of their strategic goal: The West's unity.

Despite the fact that their joint economic potential is greater than the U.S. potential, the U.S. West European partners are not strong or independent enough to issue a direct challenge to Washington or to dispute its primacy in the "Western community." They have grown accustomed to marching behind their U.S. lieutenant, even if the lieutenant, reluctant to consider his soldiers, supposes that it is not he but the entire company which is out of step. But observing Washington's mounting bellicosity (now demonstrated by Weinberger's debut across the Atlantic) and observing the carelessness with which America is prepared to discard the achievements of detente (especially broad and firm in Europe), the West Europeans cannot but ponder the end result of following voluntarily or involuntarily in the wake of the risky U.S. policy. How will it be expressed, this possible end result--in self-preservation or, on the contrary, in the threat of self-destruction?

A fundamental question, as we can see. While official circles are concealing it, the public is raising it increasingly assertively and vigorously. It is by no means mere chance that Richard Allen, the U.S. President's national security aide, has reproached West Europe for its "pacifist sentiments," which has caused another skirmish on both sides of the ocean. Nor is it an accident that after Weinberger's visit Chancellor Schmidt warned the Americans that "internal difficulties" await him in relations with his citizens, with the West Germans, if U.S.-Soviet talks on the limitation of nuclear missile weapons in Europe do not begin this year. Schmidt also predicted difficulties in relations between the FRG and the United States.

These are not difficulties for Helmut Schmidt alone. However the Washington "hawks" may interpret the mandate received from the Americans by the Reagan administration, the West Europeans are giving their leaders a different mandate--against new rounds of the arms race and for East-West dialogue, for constant efforts to preserve the achievements of detente.

"The Americans' recent proposal to meet with the Russians at some unspecified time will scarcely satisfy the European leaders, who are being criticized increasingly harshly by their opponents on the left," the weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT writes of the prevailing situation. The allies' reading of the international situation is being noted by many people, for instance by UPI London correspondent B. James: "The United States has misjudged the mounting alarm in West Europe over the prospects of the arms race getting even more out of control."

So is this an equal match? In any event there can be no talk of the stability in relations with the allies promised by the Reagan administration when it took over the reins of office.

PENTAGON'S NEW MILITARY STRATEGY EXAMINED

LD231708 Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 23 Apr 81

[By TASS news analyst Vladimir Aleksandrov]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Apr, TASS--According to the New York TIMES, quoting high-ranking Pentagon officials, the U.S. Government has started elaborating "a new military strategy" which envisages, apart from a nuclear war, a possibility of conducting a protracted non-nuclear war in different parts of the world with the use of conventional armaments. The strategy which, according to the newspaper, is influenced by the views of the U.S. secretary of defense, Caspar Weinberger, proceeds from the necessity of protecting U.S. interests far away from the coasts of the United States.

Although the architects of the new strategy often refer to the "threat to vital interests and security of the United States" allegedly coming from the Soviet Union, study of the new strategy prompts a conclusion that it was dictated by expansionist ambitions of U.S. imperialism, its striving for world hegemony, and not by some invented "threat". The purpose of the new strategy is above all to guarantee military strategic and economic interests of the United States in different regions of the world by means of local wars with the use of conventional armaments, to enable U.S. monopolies to continue plundering the natural wealth of the developing states, specifically oil, to provide U.S. monopolies with sources of raw materials and markets for the goods produced by them. It is not accidental that the new doctrine envisages the dispatch of U.S. troops to the Middle East and the Persian Gulf region to protect the sources of oil under the pretext of the mythical "Soviet threat".

It is absolutely clear that the new strategy of the Pentagon first of all threatens the developing states of progressive orientation which are trying to liberate themselves from neocolonialist oppression and to be the masters of their own natural resources.

The expansionist interests of Washington converge with the selfish interests of the military industrial complex of the United States which stands to gain from weapons sales. By the way, weapons are delivered not only to the U.S. Armed Forces but to the armies of U.S. puppets as well. The New York TIMES points out that the initiators of the new military strategy made it plain that it would call for new financial infusions into arms production and envisage a massive mobilization for manpower and the vitalizing of the military industry.

This means that the new military strategy developed by the Pentagon is nothing else but a strategy of whipping up the arms race, a strategy of imperialist expansion spearheaded against the developing states.

TASHKENT REPORTS PAKISTAN'S SHAHI VISIT TO U.S.

GF231303 [Editorial Report Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 22 April carries an unatributed commentary entitled: "The Pakistani Foreign Affairs Minister's Visit to the United States." According to the radio, Pakistani Foreign Affairs Minister Agha Shahi has held talks with U.S. officials in Washington on increasing military aid to his country. It adds: "Part of this arms aid will be for the Pakistani Armed Forces. However, the remaining portion will be distributed among the Afghan counterrevolutionaries on the border between Pakistan and the DRA."

The radio notes that until now the Western press has refrained from reporting on the arms the United States has supplied to the counterrevolutionaries and claims: "Officials in Washington have clearly made it known that they intend to supply the Afghan counter-revolutionaries with the most modern weapons. In fact, Agha Shahi discussed this issue in Washington. This was confirmed during his visit to Washington by the hostile campaign launched by the press in which they claimed that hostility exists between Pakistan and Afghanistan. Western powers are currently engaged in an effort to get Pakistan to strain its relations with its neighbors."

The radio says the outcome of Agha Shahi's visit to Washington has caused concern in South Asia and asks what end an alliance between Washington, Islamabad and Beijing would serve. It notes that the Islamabad government may cherish the view that Pakistan could defend itself better with aid from Washington and the PRC. It adds that this view is unfounded, because Pakistan is not being threatened by any power.

The radio concludes by claiming that the truth behind Ziaul Haq's endeavor to militarize Pakistan is that "he wants to subdue opposition from his people regarding his policies and to maintain his hostile stand toward Afghanistan. However, such intrigues are doomed to failure. The arms the United States, the PRC and other sources are supplying to the counterrevolutionaries will not prevent the Afghan people from advancing in a progressive line."

PAKISTAN TO REPLACE POLICE ROLE OF SHAH'S IRAN

LD231532 Moscow TASS in English 1454 GMT 23 Apr 81

["Gendarme Arms a Gendarme"--TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Nikolay Baratov]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Apr, TASS--The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan Agha Shahi, who has completed talks with representatives of the U.S. administration, is bringing home an agreement under which the United States will supply Islamabad with military and economic aid to the sum of 2.5 billion dollars in the next five years. The purpose of U.S. aid is to practically rearm the Pakistani Army, to provide it with the newest U.S. military equipment and to turn Islamabad into Washington's accomplice in the realisation of the aggressive plans of the United States in the region.

According to U.S. strategists, Pakistan is to resume the police functions of the former Shah regime in Iran. It is to become a bastion of reactionary forces which are trying to hinder progressive transformations in that part of Asia.

The militarisation of Pakistan encouraged by the United States upsets the existing strategic balance of forces in the region and generates a threat to its neighbours, specifically India. Indian leaders have repeatedly said so. An undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is waged from the Pakistani territory. It is an open secret that a sizeable part of weapons arriving in Pakistan from the United States, other Western countries and China goes to Afghan counterrevolutionaries. And now the flow of arms which bring death to the peaceful civilian population of the DRA is certain to increase.

Entangling Islamabad in the net of U.S. "aid", Washington is trying to enslave Pakistan both politically and economically. At the next stage of U.S. expansion in the region the U.S. administration is going to press for the consent of the Ziaul Haq regime to the presence of U.S. soldiers from the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force on Pakistani soil.

The militarist plans of the United States in which a role of a mere pawn and an obedient exponent of others' will is assigned to Pakistan constitute a direct threat to peace and stability in Asia, in fact a direct threat to world peace and stability. The prime minister of India Indira Gandhi said that Washington's intention to supply Pakistan with big consignments of modern weapons were a component part of the plans of Western powers aimed at underming the policy of relaxation of international tension.

SOVIET HISTORIAN INTERVIEWED ON MAOISM CCP

LD232318 Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 23 Apr, TASS--The imposition of the cult of personality of Mao Zedong was accompanied by ruthless reprisals against the opponents of Maoism the Communist Party and the state apparatus of China. This inflicted immeasurable suffering to the country and the people, the effect of which is still felt today, said prominent Soviet historian Kim Kukushkin. He gave an interview to a TASS correspondent in connection with the approaching 60th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China.

Kim Kukushkin said that about 100 million people fell victim to the Cultural Revolution launched on Mao's instructions. The staunchest, politically mature communists, active participants in the revolutionary struggle in brief, the best people in the party, were subjected to ruthless repression. Many of them lost their lives.

At the same time, the Mao Zedong grouping artifically increased the CPC membership by drawing activists of the Cultural Revolution. The CPC membership increased almost four-fold over the past two decades. It is now 38 million strong. Half of them are people promoted during the Cultural Revolution, people, as a rule, not educated ideologically and often unprincipled. Even the Chinese press admits this.

The Soviet researcher stressed that contrary to official assertions about the "proletarian" nature of the Communist Party of China, it comprises, in fact, mainly people from non-proletarian strata. Workers account for about 10 percent of its membership. Only one member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee came from a workers' family.

Kim Kukushkin pointed out that Mao's cult was a true calamity both for the Communist Party and the whole Chinese people. The voluntarist ideas of the great helmsman were presented as scientific truth, lie was presented as truth, regress as revolution. The Chinese press recently admitted that the Maoist "Great Leap" inflicted about 100 billion yuans in damage to the national economy. The implementation of Mao Zedong ideas resulted in the reduction of living standards of Chinese working people in the past two decades.

The substitution of Marxism-Leninism by Maoism, departure from the principles of proletarian internationalism, the CPC's isolation from the international communist movement and Beijing's lining up with world imperialism and reactionaries are the stages of the ideological-political degradation of the leadership of the Communist Party of China affected by the malignant tumor of Great-Han chauvinism and nationalism.

Professor Kukushkin pointed out that Mao's legacy is still felt in China. Contrary to the Western assertions about some "demaoisation" in the People's Republic of China, facts prove the contrary; the present Beijing leadership is not apparently going to abandon the ideology and political practice of Maoism. This is evidenced by the recent campaign to protect "The Great Banner of Mao Zedong Ideas" and persecution of persons who criticize the great helmsman. The Soviet scientist stressed in conclusion that the further development of the Communist Party of China and the People's Republic of China, the destiny of the Chinese people will largely depend on whether the party will overcome the grave legacy of Maoism and will return to the positions of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

SETTING UP OF VOA STATION IN GUANGZHOU NOTED

LD241012 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] The Beijing authorities have agreed to the construction of a VOA station on Chinese territory. The site where the poisoners of the airwaves intend to entrench themselves has been named; it is Guangzhou. This city, which in recent years has become a sort of gate into China for the penetration of foreign monopolies, is now also opening up for Western ideological penetration. The powerful radio transmitters will be directed first and foremost against the Soviet Union and Vietnam, the DPRK, Kampuchea, Laos, Afghanistan and India.

AFGHANISTAN'S KARMAL PRAISES SOVIETS, RAPS PAKISTAN

LD232007 Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Kabul, 23 Apr, TASS--The principal goal of the April revolution is to build a new prosperous Afghanistan. There is no doubt that such a society will be built in the country, said Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. He was speaking at a meeting with representatives of Pashtun tribes and inhabitants of the south-eastern Province of Nangarhar in the city of Jalalabad. The Government of Afghanistan, he stressed, serves the people. We want it to have land, schools, hospitals and a better life. The enemies of the Afgnan people are those who, using Islam, kill the working Moslems of the country, burn down schools and hospitals, are trying to destroy everything which belongs to the people. These enemies are supported by the Government of Pakistan, which, being a tool in the hand of the United States, China and Britain, shows hostility as regards Afghanistan.

Babrak Karmal said that the Afghan people is striving for peace. "We repeatedly proposed to the Government of Pakistan to sit down at the negotiating table and discuss differences existing between us. However, it has not accepted our proposal". The United States, China, Britain and Pakistan want to dominate over the Afghan people, Babrak Karmal said. But the people of Afghanistan has never been a slave of anyone, nor will ever be.

Babrak Karmal highly assessed the disinterested aid of the Soviet Union to Afghanistan in various areas. The province of Nangarhar has previously been a desert, he said. At present, with the help of Soviet friends, it is being turned into a flourishing oasis. The Soviet Union renders us fraternal internationalist aid in repulsing outside aggression. As soon as the outside interference in our domestic affairs ceases, the limited contingent of Soviet troops will return to its peace-loving country, Babrak Karmal said.

The Afghan people is not alone in its struggle. "I assure you that the majority of the Pakistani people are friends of the Afghan people. The working people of Arab countries and the heroic people of Palestine, who are waging a courageous struggle against U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism, side with the Afghan problem", Babrak Karmal said.

He called on the working people in Nangarhar Province to join their ranks, to expose the lie of the enemies who use even religion to cover their dirty goals. "We will bring the April revolution to its final victory, will implement its objectives and tasks and will build a prosperous society in the country", Babrak Karmal said in conclusion.

'SOVIET PEACE CHAMPIONS' GREET AFGHAN COUNTERPARTS

LD231648 Moscow TASS in English 1558 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 23 Apr, TASS--The Soviet Peace Committee has sent cordial congratulations to Afghan peace champions and the whole Afghan people on the occasion of the third anniversary of the April revolution.

The message, addressed to the Committee of Peace, Solidarity and Friendship of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, says: "Soviet peace champions express solidarity with the just struggle of the Afghan people for building a new democratic society. They resolutely denounce the policies of blackmail and aggression pursued by U.S. imperialist circles and their allies, as well as by Beijing hegemonists as regards the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which has embarked on the path of profound socio-economic changes."

The text of the message was unanimously adopted by a public meeting in Moscow today held within the framework of the international week of solidarity with Afghanistan (April 21-27), proclaimed by the World Peace Council. Opening the meeting, Professor Roman Akhramovich, member of the Soviet Peace Committee, rector of the Institute of Asia and Africa, said, in particular: "The recent public statement by the White House chief about the intention to continue to support Afghan counter-revolutionaries has met with profound indignation in the Soviet Union."

Afghanistan's Ambassador Habib Mangal stressed that the people of Afghanistan are fully resolved to uphold the gains of the April revolution. He said that the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the DRA Government are taking necessary measures to protect Afghanistan's independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty. The Soviet Union renders great assistance in that to the Afghan people. "We will continue to strengthen ties of friendship with the Soviet Union. This is a reliable obstacle to those who are trying to hinder our construction of a new society," the ambassador stressed.

Tashkent Report

GF221452 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] A week of solidarity with the Afghan people is being marked in the Soviet Union--particularly in the Uzbek SSR--as of 20 April. The week has been organized by the WPC.

(?Marat Nurmukhamedov), director of the [words indistinct] Institute of the Uzbek SSR, which cooperates with the DRA, made the following statement to a Tashkent radio correspondent on the occasion: [passage indistinct] On the initiative of Vladimir Lenin, a [words indistinct] in other words, a solidarity agreement between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan was signed 60 years ago. On the basis of this agreement, the Soviet Government is extending various types of aid to Afghanistan for its economic development.

PAKISTANI ARMS PURCHASES THREATEN NEIGHBORS

TA232049 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1630 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Untitled Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Text] The world's peace-loving circles have viewed with concern the reports emanating from Washington that during the visit of Agha Shahi, the Pakistani foreign minister, to Washington agreement was reached on the export of U.S. arms to Pakistan. According to reports in U.S. newspapers the overall amount of this deal--covering a period of 5 years--is about $2.5 billion. This [word indistinct] concern, especially by Pakistan's neighboring countries, is completely comprehensible. Even without the new measures by the U.S. imperialists and Beijing's hegemonists to arm Pakistan, in addition to those carried out until now, Pakistan's transformation into the springboard of the United States in South Asia and into a location for the transfer of weapons to the Afghan fugitives who are engaged in an undeclared war against the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is seriously threatening the peace and security of the whole region.

During his interview with the correspondent of public opinion trend agency Babrak Karmal pointed out that Pakistan has destabilized the situation in the region and is attempting to sabotage detente. Pakistan is playing the role of the puppet of the militaristic and hegemonistic forces. Babrak Karmal even mentioned the specific name of that shameless role played by Washington's and Beijing's puppet in the planning of aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and carried out by Pakistan's military regime. It should be stated that special camps for training terrorists, including counterrevolutionaries, have been established on Pakistan's territory, and it is from Pakistani territory that the bandits brutally crush the civil population. They even kill and torture children and wage attacks against Afghanistan.

As in known, the new U.S. Government has declared its intention to openly export arms to the anti-Afghan bands, and intends to use Pakistani territory for this purpose. At the same time through the open instigation and encouragement of the United States Pakistan, in fact, refuses and declines to consider the problems pertaining to a political settlement of the Afghan situation. The great concern resulting from rearming Pakistan can also be observed in India. During the last 10 years India was three times the target of aggressive actions by Pakistan, which is armed and encouraged by Washington and Beijing. Therefore, it is not surprising that Narayanan, the Indian ambassador to the United States, strongly criticized the intention of the White House in connection with the start of the extensive export of arms to Pakistan according to the agreement concluded by Agha Shahi. The Indian ambassador said that the aforesaid agreement will result in the further destabilization of conditions in Asia and will aid in the development of the tense situation in this continent.

Likewise, Iran's public circles are concerned over Pakistan's aggressive foreign policy and its increasing obedience to U.S. imperialism. Pakistan's foreign policy is coming under increasing attack in the Iranian press, because such a policy reminds the Iranians of the policy of the shah who had wanted to assign for himself the role of the gendarme of the Persian Gulf region and the Indian Ocean.

Even in Pakistan itself the public circles of this country have a totally negative attitude toward the plans of further militarizing Pakistan which are being imposed by Washington. In Pakistan there are only a few individuals who can be deceived by statements about strengthening Pakistan's defensive power, since it is obvious that there exists no country against which Pakistan should defend itself because no country is threatening Pakistan.

At the same time the arms race to which Pakistan is being drawn more and more implies the further [word indistinct] of the country to U.S. imperialism, the further aggravation of its relations with neighbors, and the allocation of vast funds for military objectives which can be utilized to solve the innumerable and complex problems which Pakistan is currently facing. In Pakistan every year 100,000 people lose their lives due to lack of [word indistinct] and bad medical services. And 53,000,000 people are illiterate in this country. During last year the rate of inflation increased between 15 to 30 percent. Unemployment is increasing enormously. Hundreds of millions of dollars are needed to solve these problems. However, unfortunately these funds do not and will not exist in Pakistan, because the allocated sums will be used for further militarizing the country. This [word indistinct] is connected to the export of U.S. arms to Pakistan which is being undertaken on a large scale. It is not without reason that the weekly paper (CHOUPAN) published in Lahore in an editorial entitled "Mr Haig, Halt" has written the following: The interests of the people of Pakistan dictate that this country pursue a policy of nonalignment and peace and not take part in the military games of imperialist countries. However, apparently Pakistan's military regime does not prefer to listen to the voice of its people. The deal by Agha Shahi in Washington is proof that this regime is taking a new step toward the dangerous path of militarizing and transforming Pakistan into the military springboard of the United States in South Asia.

GROMYKO RECEIVES INDIAN AMBASSADOR, GANDHI MESSAGE

LD241036 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 Apr, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committtee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko today received the Indian Ambassador in the USSR Vishnu Kalyandas Ahuja on the latter's request.

The ambassador presented a message from the Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi to the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev. Also discussed during the conversation were some international questions of mutual interest to the USSR and India.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV SEND MESSAGE TO HENG SAMRIN

LD231051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 81 p 1

[Text of L.I. Brezhnev and N. Tikhonov greetings message "To Comrade Heng Samrin, President of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] People's Revolutionary Council and President of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] Central Committee"]

[Text] On behalf of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Soviet Union, the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and the entire Soviet people, we extend our fraternal and warm salutations to the KPRC of the PRK, the KNUFNS, the Kampuchean people and you personally on the occasion of the Kampuchean National Day.

The historic victories scored by the Kampuchean patriots in their struggle against the U.S. aggressors and local reactionaries, and later against the Kampuchean oppressors and hangmen under despicable Beijing's orders have opened to the Kampuchean people a radiant road to rebirth, independence and social progress.

The fraternal Kampuchean people have achieved great successes in rehabilitating the economy and building the bases for a new society in the country. The elections of the structures of popular power constitute an important event in the social and political life of Kampuchea.

The policy of peace followed by the KPRC and the untiring search for ways of normalizing relations with the countries in Southeast Asia, pursued in common with Vietnam and Laos depite active resistance from imperialist and hegmonist forces, are gaining ever greater understanding and support from the world. The Soviet Union salutes the new constructive initiatives--put forward at the conference of the foreign ministers of the PRK, SRV and LPDR in January, and oriented toward solving the actual and grave problems in Southeast Asia at the negotiating table--and supports the idea of transforming this part of the globe into a zone of peace. The implementation of the proposals by the Indochinese states would be an effective step toward safeguarding the security and sovereign rights of the peoples in the region, and would constitute an important contribution to strengthening peace and stability in Asia.

We are certain that the relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and the PRK will strengthen and grow further for the benefit of peace, democracy and socialism.

We wish the Kampuchean workers additional successes in building a new Kampuchea.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev and N. Tikhonov

NIKOLAY FIRYUBIN ARRIVES IN MALAYSIA 14 APR

For reportage on Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolay Firyubin's arrival and activities in Malaysia, see the Malaysia & Singapore section of the 15 April and subsequent issues of the Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF SUSLOV VISIT TO POLAND

Departure for Home

LD240918 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] The CPSU delegation led by Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Warsaw for home today. It was in Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and other leaders of the Polish People's Republic.

Arrival in Moscow

LD241024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] The CPSU delegation headed by Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which was in Poland on a friendly visit at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, returned to Moscow from Warsaw today. The delegation included Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Aristov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet ambassador to the Polish People's Republic.

At Vnukovo Airport the delegation was met by Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Zamyatin, Pegov and Rakhmanin, members of the CPSU Central Committee. Among the welcoming party was Olszewski, Polish ambassador to the USSR.

Communique Issued

LD232122 Moscow TASS in English 2111 GMT 23 Apr 81

["Communique: Friendly Visit"--TASS headline]

[Text] [No dateline received]--A CPSU Central Committee delegation, headed by M.A. Suslov, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stayed in Warsaw on April 23 on a friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party. The delegation comprised Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee K.V. Rusakov and member of the CPSU Central Committee, Soviet Ambassador to Poland S.I. Aristov.

Talks were held at the Central Committee in which First Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Stanislaw Kania, members of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee took part from the Polish side.

Discussed at the talks were issues concerning topical problems in the life of the two parties. The Soviet comrades dwelt on the all-round creative work conducted by Soviet communists, the Soviet people to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, which mark a new important stage along the path of communist construction.

The PUWP representatives familiarized the Soviet comrades with the party's activities directed, according to the resolutions of the 6th and subsequent plenums of the PUWP Central Committee, at overcoming the consequences of the departure from the principles of scientific socialism and at creating conditions for Poland's harmonious socialist development. The main directions in the preparation for the 9th Emergency Congress of the PUWP were characterized. Stressed was the great importance of uniting all patriotic forces of the people to avert the threat to the gains of socialism in Poland, to counteract the attempts by the groupings of the opponents of socialism to bring the situation to anarchy, undermine the socialist state and establish dual authority in the country.

The participants in the conversation from the Soviet side stated that the CPSU is in solidarity with the PUWP's efforts to defend socialism and stabilize the socio-economic situation, to strengthen the party on the ideological basis of Marxism-Leninism.

The general conviction was expressed that the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Poland, their fraternal alliance, the foundations of which were laid by the treaty concluded 36 years ago, have withstood the trial over the entire historical period of the existence of People's Poland, and their further consolidation corresponds to the interests of the two socialist countries. The PUWP representatives expressed cordial gratitude for the extensive economic aid rendered to Poland by the Soviet Union. Stressed was the importance of developing close relations between the two parties, the working class, the working people of the Soviet Union and Poland.

The PUWP and the CPSU oppose any forms of interference in Poland's domestic affairs on the part of imperialist circles which, by launching propaganda campaigns, kindle tension and intensify conflicts, support the internal opponents of socialism. They also denounce the attempts to use the situation in Poland for subversive actions against the socialist community, its unity and cohesion.

The participants in the conversation exchanged views on the present-day international situation. The Polish comrades noted the great importance for the protection of detente and discontinuation of the arms race of the new peace initiatives advanced by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. The interests of peace and international security call for the unity of actions by the countries of the socialist community, consolidation of their defence-political alliance--the Warsaw Treaty Organization. Poland will continue to make its contributions to this.

Also discussed during the conversation were some other issues of mutual interest.

The talks were held in a cordial party atmosphere.

MEETING BETWEEN 'REVANCHISTS' AND SOLIDARITY NOTED

LD232222 Moscow TASS in English 2159 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Bonn, 23 Apr, TASS--Revanchist organizations freely operating in the Federal Republic of Germany and even receiving substantial financial support from official agencies continue interference in Poland's domestic affairs.

Chairman of the so-called Association of Silesian Germans, Hupka, Christian Democratic Union [CDU] Bundestag deputy, called on like-minded persons in the Federal Republic of Germany to send "charitable parcels" to socialist Poland and step up aid to "fellow countrymen" in that country. His appeal, adorned by revanchist symbols, is full of such words as "our land," "our compatriots," as if the point at issue is not a sovereign state--Poland--but part of West German territory. "These parcels should raise hopes in our compatriots that we are all a united whole, that we do not forget anyone, nor abandon anyone," Hupka proclaims.

According to the newspaper VOLKSBOTE, heads of revanchist organizations recently met with representatives of the trade union association Solidarity. The meeting was held in Koeningstein (Hesse) under the umbrella of the annual gathering of the anti-communist "Human Rights Society" which closely cooperates with imperialist intelligence services.

Talks with the Solidarity representatives at the meeting were conducted by Klemens Ridel, the former CDU Bundestag deputy, a leader of the so-called "Land Assembly of Silesian Germans". According to the newspaper, the talks concerned chiefly "questions of aid to the Polish trade union association". The Solidarity representatives "displayed great interest in contacts with Ridel and other leaders of the revanchist organizations. It is also reported that the sale of Solidarity badges was organized within the framework of that "function."

DELEGATES' REMARKS ON POLAND AT SED CONGRESS CITED

LD231045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 81 p 4

[Special correspondents B. Averchenko, Yu. Voronov, S. Zyubanov report: "The Great Force of Cohesion: At the 10th SED Congress"]

[Text] Berlin, 15 April--The 10th SED Congress is continuing in Berlin. It again demonstrates convincingly that the SED, being an active detachment of the world communist movement, enjoys high international prestige. Present at its highest forum are delegations from most of the communist and workers parties, national democratic parties and progressive movements.

The GDR communists and working people are receiving warmly and cordially the CPSU delegation headed by M.A. Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The wishes he conveyed from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, wishing the congress successful work, the GDR further prosperity, and its citizens happiness, met with a broad response and profound satisfaction in the country.

Discussing prospects for the republic's development along the path to mature socialism, congress delegates are unanimously declaring their warm support for the fraternal socialist countries' coordinated foreign policy course and the constructive efforts of the SED and the GDR Government aimed at strengthening peace and the peoples' security. The speakers express a feeling of gratitude and thanks toward the Soviet Union and the CPSU for their consistent and purposeful struggle against the threat of a new war and support the initiatives on improving the international situation and strengthening peace put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress.

The fraternal alliance of the USSR and the GDR and the other socialist community states reliably ensures the defense of revolutionary gains and is an important factor for strengthening peace in Europe and worldwide and for rallying all anti-imperialist forces. The further strengthening of the fraternal countries' unity and collaboration is the guarantee of new successes in the struggle for peace and social progress. All the participants in the forum share this conclusion.

For the socialist states the struggle for peace is not a short-term tactical maneuver. Ensuring peace has been, is and will remain a vitally important aim, GDR Foreign Minister O. Fischer stated from the platform of the 10th SED Congress. The countries of socialism march hand in hand to achieve this aim with all forces interested in peace, disarmament and detente. Peace must be ensured. The peoples can and must place a barrier in the path of imperialism's aggressive forces.

The congress delegates and guests particularly draw attention to the fact that imperialism has not renounced its perfidious designs in the struggle against the socialist world. That makes it incumbent on communists to strengthen their vigilance and wage an implacable war against the intrigues of imperialist reaction, anticommunism and neofascism, the speakers note.

From the earlier days of the GDR's existence, K. Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, stated, the peoples have seen it as a natural ally in the common struggle against the forces of German revanchism. Nobody can fail to see that forces still persist--above all in the FRG--which are trying to jeopardize the peaceful order in Europe and undermine it.

Dwelling on the situation in Poland, the head of the PZPR delegation stated that the opponents of the Polish People's Republic, its socialist system and the communist party, counterrevolutionary elements receiving support and instructions from imperialist centers, are trying to hinder the process of socialist renewal begun by the PZPR.

The present difficulties, K. Barcikowski went on, are a severe trial for the party. It is our patriotic and at the same time international duty to overcome them and ensure the conditions for socialism's further development in Poland. The PZPR, which is now preparing for its extraordinary ninth congress, will lead the country out of the crisis.

We will be able to implement the creative, constructive plans outlined by our parties' congresses only in the conditions of lasting, prolonged peace, V. Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, said. But reaction and imperialism are striving to destroy the detente process and change the military-strategic equilibrium in their own favor. They organize and support various antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces with a view to weakening the unity of the community of socialist countries and the international communist and workers' movement, as well as the peoples' national liberation struggle. These are not the first--or the last-- provocations by imperialism against socialism, peace and progress. Communists have won many battles against imperialism. There need be no doubt that the present battle will end in victory for us, V. Bilak stated.

The peoples of the fraternal socialist states, K. Nemeth, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, said in his speech, are a united family. Relying on each other's experience and assistance, they march forward toward new heights of creation. However, imperialism and its accomplices are trying in every way to retard this movement. Setting their course on the arms race, they have fanned an anticommunist slander campaign against the Soviet Union and the other community states, thereby poisoning the atmosphere in the world and destroying trust between countries. This course complicates the resolution of international problems. Our task is to tirelessly strengthen the fraternal parties' and peoples' unity and cohesion and rally all progressive forces under the banner of peace, the speaker stated.

O. Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, spoke of the work of the Bulgarian communists' 12th congress and the decisions it adopted. Bulgaria, as an active participant in the Warsaw Pact, consistently implements a policy of peace and cooperation between peoples, particularly in the Balkans. The BCP and all our republic's working people warmly support the new Soviet peace proposals put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress.

We wish once again, the head of the BCP delegation stated, to reassert our solidarity with the communists and all true patriots of socialist Poland, and also to voice our conviction that the PZPR and the Polish people will find the strength to resolutely oppose internal and international reaction and guarantee Poland's further successful socialist development.

Vietnam is also progressing toward a noteworthy event--it is preparing for the fifth communist party congress, Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, stated. Precongress competition has been launched extensively in the country. The Vietnamese people, engaged in peaceful labor, are prepared to defend their motherland against the aggressive acts of the Chinese hegemonists, who have not renounced their dangerous course aimed at subjugating the peoples of Indochina.

Many speakers noted particularly that experience in building the new society in the USSR, the GDR and the other fraternal countries teaches us that only the steady implementation of Marxism-Leninism ensures the triumph of the great ideals. Any deviation from revolutionary teaching leads to pernicious consequences. This is indicated, in particular, by the grave lesson of China.

The Beijing leaders, having consigned to oblivion the principles of scientific socialism, have embarked on a path of open alignment with imperialism.

They are stirring up the situation in Southeast Asia and other regions. That is why our party, D. Molomjamts, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, stated, associates the struggle against imperialism and reaction and for socialism and progress closely with the struggle against bankrupt Maoism and against the Chinese leaders' great-power policy.

Cuba--an integral part of the socialist community--is building a new society in particularly complex external conditions. With the coming to power of the new U.S. administration, Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee Politburo, noted, the anti-Cuban campaign has been stepped up. The United States is talking increasingly openly of a bloockade and direct aggression against our people. That is why at the Second PCC Congress, held in December, two inseparable tasks were pur forward, the head of the Cuban communists' delegation said: steady production growth and the strengthening of defense.

I. Dinca, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee, A. Cemerski, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and other speakers dwelt on questions of the struggle for peace and cooperation between peoples in their speeches.

The socialist countries are consistently fighting for detente and disarmament. This is indicated by the new Soviet peace proposals, G. Plissonnier, member of the Politburo and secretary of the French Communist Party Central Committee, said. France is now preparing to elect the president of the republic and an acute election struggle is under way. Anticommunists of all hues, exploiting the situation in Poland, have launched a fierce campaign against the socialist countries, particularly the USSR. They savagely attack our party, which comes out resolutely against this provocative fuss.

The world's progressive forces assess highly the contribution of the USSR, the GDR and the other socialist countries to the development of the detente process. The current urgent task, H. Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, stated, is to secure the implementation of the Soviet proposal on imposing a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missile facilities in Europe.

Representatives of fraternal parties and national liberation movements succeed one another on the platform. They speak with conviction and emotion of the need to further rally all revolutionary and progressive forces in the struggle for peace and against the whipping up of the arms race and declare their loyalty to the great banner of proletarian internationalism.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES GDR'S HONECKER ON ELECTION

LD231521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 81 p 1

[Brezhnev message to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee]

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee

Dear Comrade Honecker:

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and on my own behalf I cordially congratulate you on your reelection as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

The Soviet people know you well and respect you as the authoritative leader of the socialist German state, a prominent figure of the international communist and working class movement. We highly value your unshakable determination to further strengthen the vigorous alliance and friendship between our parties and peoples, to develop steadfastly all-round cooperation and mutual activity between the GDR and the Soviet Union.

We wish you, dear Comrade Erich Honecker, all communist and working people of the GDR fresh achievements in building a developed socialist society on the German soil, in the successful implementation of the decisions of the Tenth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

PRAVDA EDITORIAL PRAISES SED CONGRESS DECISIONS

LD231533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Together to the Great Goal"]

[Text] Each congress of a fraternal Marxist-Leninist party is a great event of international significance. The 10th SED Congress, which finished work yesterday in Berlin, was yet another cogent example of this. Like the recent 26th CPSU Congress and congresses of the Bulgarian and Czechoslovak communists, it took the form of a vivid demonstration of the great strength of communists' unity and cohesion and their loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The SED, which is celebrating its 35th anniversary, has traveled a glorious path and has become the acknowledged vanguard of the GDR people. Relying on fraternal assistance and support from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the republic's working people, under the leadership of the SED, transformed their country under the complex conditions of intense struggle with international imperialism and defended its independence and sovereignty. Led by the communists' party, they are successfully building a just and prosperous society in the homeland of the founders of the great revolutionary teaching--Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.

The 10th SED Congress summed up the results of the wonderful achievements over the last 5 years, analyzed the state of affairs, revealed reserves for still more effective work and defined tasks for the coming period. It was held in an atmosphere of great activeness and efficiency and under the sign of mobilizing the efforts of the party and the people to achieve high results in all spheres of economic and cultural building. The congress, which was marked by optimism and confidence in the future, showed cogently that the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia actively support the SED's socioeconomic policy and are fully determined to successfully implement the projected plans.

The German socialist state develops and strengthens with every passing year and 5-year plan. Its economic, science and culture are rising to new heights and the working people's life is improving. In the last 5 years alone the fixed capital of the republic's national economy has increased 25 percent. The GDR has firmly taken its place among the world's 10 most industrially developed states.

All these impressive achievements are the result of the people's persistent, conscientious labor, of the utilization in every possible way of the advantages of the socialist system and intensive factors in the development of production, and of the GDR's constantly deepening all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA states.

"Since olden times relations between states have been called international. But it is only nowadays, in the world of socialism, that they have truly become relations between nations," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress. "Millions and millions of people take a direct part in them. This, comrades, is a fundamental gain of socialism and its great service to mankind."

The GDR is a full and equal member of the socialist community, which enables it to cooperate widely with the fraternal countries in implementing large-scale joint programs, to use their varied positive experience and to successful resolve the increasingly complex tasks of intensifying the economy.

The 10th congress participants made special mention of the fruitfulness of the all-round cooperation between the SED and the CPSU and the effectiveness of the mutually advantageous economic ties between the GDR and the Soviet Union, which are becoming richer and more multifaceted with every passing year.

"As socialism develops in the GDR," Comrade E. Honecker stated in the SED Central Committee report to the 10th party congress, "economic and scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union is becoming increasingly close and its significance for our economy is increasing. The increasing extent to which our national economies complement one another and the increasingly efficient pooling of their potentials enable our states, welded together by fraternal bonds, to make more confident and rapid headway along the common road."

This forum of the GDR communists has been an important stage in implementing the party's program propositions regarding the building of a developed socialist society on German soil. The 10th SED Congress directives on the 5-year plan for the development of the GDR national economy in 1981-85 were unanimously approved. The main task of the 5-year plan is to continue in the future to raise the people's material and cultural living standards on the basis of a high rate of development in socialist production.

As an active detachment of the world communist movement, the SED enjoys great international prestige. Like the 26th CPSU Congress, its supreme forum was attended by delegations from most of the world's communist and workers parties, national liberation movements and progressive organizations. This was another mighty demonstration by revolutionary forces, a demonstration of their solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and for peace, democracy and socialism.

The delegates and the representatives of the fraternal parties pointed out that the current complex international situation requires cohesion among all countries' communists on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and mobilization of all peace-loving and progressive forces in the interests of preserving and consolidating peace. They declared their active support for the ideas of the 26th CPSU Congress and the new Soviet peace initiatives.

The recent supreme forums of fraternal parties have once again demonstrated the mighty strength of the unity of the community of socialist countries, which are today making the decisive contribution to defending peace on earth.

On the eve of working people's international holiday--May Day--the words of the ardent CPSU Central Committee slogan have rung out to the whole world:

"--Fraternal greetings to the socialist countries' peoples!

"Long live the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries and their unshakable determination to defend socialism's gains!"

SETTLEMENT STAND OF CYPRUS PARTY CRITICIZED

NC222118 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1730 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] During the recently held first congress of the new Democratic Front in Cyprus, its leader stated that solution of the Cyprus problem depends on the West. The rightwing Cypriot press, our commentator writes, has published this with great satisfaction. As is concluded from its comment, the pro-Atlantic forces in the island see in this new party a possible political ally.

Can we possibly believe that the supporters of a Cyprus settlement through assistance from the West have begun setting the pace for the country's political life? Definitely not. According to the democratic Cypriot press, most of the island's people believe--as they did in the past--that the intervention of the West in the procedure of a Cyprus solution would complicate all its aspects, but mainly it would not contribute to the long-term and fair settlement of the situation in the island.

The Western countries have been doing everything possible to prevent the existence of a united, sovereign and territorially integral Cyprus. Recently the authoritative American paper the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR said that the NATO countries connect the Cyprus problem with the strengthening of their southeastern wing and of their structure in the Mediterranean because Cyprus is close to the Soviet Union and Iran. This is the substance of Western plans concerning Cyprus.

The West intends to (?achieve) all this by counting precisely on those forces in the island that are willing to give it to NATO. The democratic circles in Cyprus justifiably view these activities as a threat against the people's unity, against independence and against their peaceful future.

The leftwing forces believe that it is in the Cypriot people's interests to reject any efforts by the NATO countries to impose on the island a pro-NATO Cyprus solution, which would lead to the abolition of the independence of the republic.

In their struggle against neocolonialist machinations of NATO, the Cypriots can count on the assistance of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries, which oppose any foreign intervention in the affairs of the Republic of Cyprus. This is precisely the aim of the Soviet proposal on Cyprus made on 22 August 1974. The Soviet Union considers this proposal to be opportune even today. This proposal provides for the convocation of a new representative conference on Cyprus, under UN auspices. Such a representative international forum could provide effective guarantees for the independent growth of Cyprus on the nonaligned road chosen by its people, our commentator concludes.

PRAVDA OBSERVER GLUKHOV VIEWS LEBANESE CRISIS

LD231230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0615 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Commentary by PRAVDA Observer Yuriy Glukhov in the "Topical Problems of International Life" program: "The Near East: Who Is Preventing a Settlement?"]

[Text] Hello, comrades! Among the international questions still awaiting a solution in the interests of preserving and consolidating world peace, the problem of a Near East settlement is particularly acute. In the past three decades, the Near East has been the scene of war four times, and an explosive situation persists there to this day. In recent days, for instance, we have witnessed a new flareup of the Lebanese crisis. Clashes have been provoked in Lebanon between rightwing Christian groups and the inter-Arab peace keeping forces in the country, consisting mostly of Syrian troops. But the events in Lebanon are not a local, isolated conflict. The Lebanese tragedy is the result of the general lack of a settlement in the Near East and the continuing devious moves of Israel and its patrons. The Lebanese crisis reflects the cardinal problems lying at the foundation of the Near East conflict.

As is known, the Near East conflict is composed of three cardinal problems: first, the question of liquidating Israel's territorial conquests; second, the safeguarding of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine; and third, the guaranteed security of all the states of this region, including Israel. Let us take, for instance, the territorial question. During the 6-day war of 1967, the Israeli military occupied Arab lands covering an area of over 60,000 square km, namely the Sinai Peninsula which belongs to Egypt, the Palestinian lands, taht is, the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip, and Eastern Jerusalem, and the Syrian Golan Heights. The Israeli occupation has persisted to this day. The so-called Camp David peace treaty concluded on 26 March 1979 between Tel Aviv and Cairo with the United States as mediator did not do away with this situation. According to the conditions of the deal with Egypt, Israel is only releasing Sinai, and that with limitations on Egyptian sovereignty. As for the other Arab lands, the aggressor is trying to legitimize their seizure. The Egyptian-Israeli plot and Egypt's concessions have simply given Israeli ruling circles a free hand. Their position has become more aggressive and their claims more blatant. Last August, the Israeli Knesset proclaimed Jerusalem to be the single and undivided capital of Israel, annexing its eastern, Arab part. In October 1980, another bill was brought in, on the annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights.

In escalating the Lebanese crisis now, Tel Aviv is, in effect, pursuing the same predatory aims. It has already occupied part of Lebanon and is propping up a certain Lebanese Major Haddad, who has proclaimed an independent state in the south of the country. It is supporting rightwing separatist forces in the Lebanon, reckoning on attaining benefits from the carve-up of the country. According to the Beirut paper ASH-SHARQ, in 1977 Tel Aviv supplied the Lebanese rightwingers with 165 tanks and armored vehicles, 40 heavy guns, 5 helicopters and a large number of antitank missiles. According to Israel radio itself, a broad advance of Israeli forces into Lebanon and attacks on Syrian positions were planned for 6 April. It appears that having given up this plan, the Israeli military carried out landings in the area of An-Nabitiyah and is bombarding Lebanese territory.

At the same time, new sorties are being prepared. According to THE JERUSALEM POST, a detachment of U.S. volunteers totaling 150 men is being prepared for transfer to Lebanon to assist the rightwing Christian formations. In trying to set the rightwing Lebanese and Palestinians against each, Tel Aviv and Washington are pursuing farreaching aims.

The point is that the Palestinian problem is the heart of the Near East conflict. It is a matter of the fate of a people 4 million strong. By a decision of the UN General Assembly dated 29 November 1947, the Palestinians obtained the right to set up their own state. At that time, on the former British mandated territory of Palestine, two independent states should have arisen: an Arab one and a Jewish one. However, as far as it applies to the Palestinian Arabs, this resolution has remained simply a piece of paper. As a result of Israeli expansion stretching over many years, and particularly the aggression of 1967, the Palestinians were dispersed among many countries, 500,000 live under occupation conditions and about 300,000 found themselves in Lebanon. Now the Camp David trio, Washington, Cairo and Tel Aviv, are trying to replace the Palestinians' right to set up their own state with fictitious autonomy within the framework of Israel. Tel Aviv reckons on reserving control for itself over land, water, settlements, radio, television, and even the right to confirm the candidature of Palestinian politicians. It is pressing ahead with the policy of assimilating the seized Palestinian lands. This has led to the Arab population on the West Bank being reduced by one third, and in the Golan Heights by nine tenths. More and more new Israeli militarized settlements are appearing on the map of territorial seizures.

However, the just cause of the Palestinian people is gaining more and more support. The inalienable rights of the Palestinians have again been confirmed in UN resolutions. The PLO is recognized as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. In these conditions, Tel Aviv is trying to solve the Palestinian problem in its own way, by means of the physical annihilation of the Palestinians. In Lebanon, they reckon on doing this through the agency of Arabs, setting the Lebanese and Palestinians against each other.

Thus, reality itself shows where peace, Camp David-style, is leading. Real peace is incompatible with territorial seizures, but the Egyptian-Israeli deal in effect sanctions the occupation of Tel Aviv of the Arab lands. There can be no peace on the basis of encroaching on the interests of other peoples. The United States, Egypt and Israel are ready to trample on the rights of the Palestinians. Peace and military preparations are mutually exclusive things, but the Camp David agreements are permeated by a militaristic spirit. Even the peace phraseology which at first accompanied the Camp David diplomacy has been discarded by Washington and Tel Aviv as an unnecessary trapping.

During the recent visit by Haig, the U.S. secretary of state, to the Near East, it was demonstrated with cynical frankness that the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal serves only as a means for strengthening the position of U.S. imperialism and is acquiring a clearly expressed anti-Soviet tendency. The separate understandings between Egypt and Israel are being used as a means for penetration into the Near East. During Haig's visit, the question of setting up multinational forces for Sinai was discussed. The creation of such forces is provided for in the Camp David agreements.

The point is that by April 1982, Israeli forces are due to completely clear out of the occupied Sinai Peninsula. The UN forces observing the cease-fire between Egypt and Israel, to all appearances, will wind up their mission, since most of the UN members, including the Soviet Union, are against any sort of connivance in separate understandings. The United States reckons on replacing the UN forces with the multinational forces. They are scheduled to total 4,000 men, of whom 2,000 will be Americans. During Haig's Near East visit, the idea of setting up international forces for Lebanon also appeared. This amounts to an attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of that country by the so-called internationalization of the Lebanese conflict.

One cannot fail to note that these plans of the U.S. strategists are in full accordance with their global strategy and the creation of the Rapid Deployment Force, a gendarme corps for the suppression of national liberation movements. The Pentagon is planning to send an armada of over 300,000 men to hotspots. It is for them that the Sinai bridgehead is being prepared. It is they who are to be tested out in Lebanon.

For them, bases are being sought round the whole perimeter of the Indian Ocean and in the Red Sea: Ras Banas in Egypt, Berbera in Somalia, Mombasa in Kenya, and the Island of Masirah belonging to Oman. The American naval base on the Island of Diego Garcia has been brought to a state of full combat readiness, this island having been taken from Mauritius. The stockpiling of nuclear weapons there has begun. The United States intends to spend $2 billion on the reconstruction of these bases over a 5-year period.

It would seem that in such a dangerous hotbed of tension, such a minefield as the Near East and the Persian Gulf, it is necessary to display double or even treble circumstances. But Washington is deliberately whipping up the situation, is stepping up its military activity in those very places where caution is most necessary. It is not in the least concerned about solving the actual problems, about the search for a Near East settlement.

U.S. plans are meeting with opposition even in those countries on whose support the United States has been relying. In Jordan, King Husayn has categorically stated that the key to stability in the region is an all-embracing and reliable solution of the Palestinian problem. He expressed himself in favor of the convening of an international conference on the Near East, with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO. In Saudi Arabia, the country's foreign minister, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, has pointed out that the United States is ignoring the main reason for the Near East conflict: the occupation by Israel of Arab lands, and its refusal to recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinians.

Washington's maneuvers have suffered a resolute rebuff from the members of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation: Syria, Democratic Yemen, Algeria, Libya and the PLO. Speaking in Damascus, President al-Asad of Syria noted that imperialism and international reaction are doing everything to put back the process of a Near East settlement, to divide the Arab people and to stifle the Palestinian revolution. In making allegations about the Soviet threat to the Near East, Al-Asad continued, imperialism would like to deprive the Arab peoples of their most reliable ally, the Soviet Union. The USSR, the Syrian president declared, cannot by its very nature be an enemy of the Arab peoples. In providing them with material and moral assistance, it is working in favor of a true, just settlement of the crisis.

The Arab countries think highly of the constructive initiatives of the USSR, which were stated from the platform of the 26th CPSU Congress, directed toward making the situation in the Near East more healthy. The Soviet proposal for a reversion to an honest, collective search for an all-embracing settlement on a just and realistic basis within the framework of a specially convened international conference, with the participation of all interested parties, including the Arab states, the PLO and Israel, has met with wide support. It met with approval at the session just ended in Damascus of the Palestinian National Council, the supreme legislative organ of the Palestinian resistance movement. In making its initiative, the USSR expresses its willingness to cooperate with the European states and all those who show a sincere desire to secure a just and stable peace in the Near East.

As for the substance of the matter, declared Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, we continue to be convinced that for a true peace in the Near East, the Israeli occupation of all the Arab territories seized in 1967 must be ended. The inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine must be implemented, including the right to create their own state. It is necessary to safeguard the security and sovereignty of all the states of the region, including Israel. These are the basic principles. The details can of course be the subject of negotiation.

The Soviet initiative is directed toward clearing away the obstacles raised by the Camp David diplomacy.

NEED FOR MIDDLE EAST PEACE CONFERENCE SEEN

LD232004 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The parliaments, governments, political parties and the public opinion in various countries are currently discussing the peace plan for the eighties put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress. In this regard, we wish to pause once more at the Soviet attitude toward the Middle East. This attitude stems from the urgent need to take speedy steps to put an end to the fire of war in the Middle East and establish a just and lasting peace there.

We wish to recall in this regard the fact that the USSR adopts an attitude which is completely opposed to that of the United States on the question of the unilateral collusion between Egypt and Israel. The U.S. peace has closed the road which leads to defusing the powderkeg in the Middle East--indeed it has further complicated the situation. In this way, the question of finding a settlement in the region was pushed back.

What will happen after that? In his report at the CPSU Congress, Chairman Leonid Brezhnev said the time has come to take some moves in regard to this issue and to hold a collective, honorable, discussion to find a comprehensive settlement on realistic bases.

This can be achieved, in the present circumstances, within the framework of an international conference to be held specifically for the purpose.

Furthermore, the USSR is prepared to participate in such an action with a constructive spirit and from a position of good offices, it is prepared to do this in collaboration with the other parties concerned, with the Arabs--including the PLO--and with Israel. It is also prepared to do this in collaboration with the United States. It is also prepared to cooperate with the European countries and with all who wish to exert sincere efforts for securing a just, lasting peace between the Arab countries and Israel.

It is extremely significant in this regard that the USSR, which seeks a radical improvement of the international climate--and for this purpose submits specific initiatives for solving the complicated issues--never addresses ultimatums. It does not confine matters to two alternatives only.

The Soviet proposals are a call to hold discussions on any initiative as long as it seeks to solve important international issues.

As to the essence of the settlement in the Middle East, the USSR is still confident that true peace in the Middle East demands the ending of the Israeli occupation of all the Arab lands seized in 1967 and the realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestine Arab people, including their right to establish their own independent state. In addition to that, it is essential that the security and sovereignty of all the area countries, including Israel, must be guaranteed.

Thus we see that the Soviet attitude toward settlement in the Middle East takes into consideration the interests of all the parties to the conflict. The USSR is firmly convinced that nobody wants the confrontation to continue: neither the Arab peoples nor the Israeli people. It is also firmly convinced that the people at the area want a lasting peace and a stable life.

The USSR is confident that the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict cannot be durable until the legitimate rights of the Arab countries and Israel are guaranteed. But what we are talking about here are rights and legitimate interests. It is completely clear that peace--which has not existed throughout the past 33 years, since the establishment of the state of Israel--cannot ever come as long as the Israeli rulers continued to seek expansion and to take a dominant position in the Middle East.

Naturally, we must not lose sight of the fact that those who are preventing the realization of a just comprehensive peace in the Middle East are the influential circles in the United States which are anxious to preserve tension and to intensify the arms race, for they make huge profits from selling arms to Israel or to the Arab reactionary regimes. But we have no doubt that it would be possible--indeed must--to put an end to these forces' opposition to a just settlement in the Middle East by the joint efforts of the Arab peoples and the Israeli people, to stop this state of confrontation which only benefits imperialism and reaction. The USSR, on its part, is prepared to do all it can to defuse the powderkeg in the Middle East so that the people of the area can devote their energies to creative peaceful work.

REPORTAGE ON KUWAITI FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Meeting With Arkhipov

LD240904 Moscow TASS in English 0851 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 Apr, TASS--Ivan Arkhipov, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, has received in the Kremlin today Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Kuwait, who arrived here yesterday for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Purpose of Visit

LD231956 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] World attention has been focused on the current visit of the Kuwaiti [Deputy] Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah to the USSR. Observers believe that the importance of the visit lies in the dangerous situation that has developed in the Middle East and the Arab Gulf area as a result of the greatly increasing aggressions of the imperialist forces headed by the United States, which is trying to impose its political and military domination over the Arab countries.

The Pentagon has actually begun to implement its designs for establishing a ring of American military bases around this area; training is continuously going on in California for the Rapid Deployment Force and one of this force's regiments has actually carried out maneuvers in Egyptian territory, an area close to the Gulf region. In short, Washington's stick has actually been hung over the heads of those who reject the establishment of an American-style peace in the Near and Middle East and the agreements of Camp David, which betray the Arabs.

Here lies the actual threat. It is not the illusory finger of Moscow, which was invented by U.S. Secretary of State Haig and British Prime Minister Thatcher who have recently toured the Gulf countries. This, too, is the way the Arab statesmen evaluate the situation in the region. The Kuwaiti minister of state for cabinet affairs held a press conference at the beginning of this month at which he openly declared that increased U.S. activity in the region has no justification. America's actions will only complicate matters and this is not in the interests of the countries there and it will have a negative impact on the world economic situation, he said.

In a statement to the newspaper AL-BAYAN, published in the UAE, he pointed out in the name of his government, that Kuwait firmly opposes the growing foreign military presence in the Arab Gulf region. He expressed the belief that the security of the region can be guranteed by its own countries and that it is their responsibility and nobody else's. The Saudi minister of defense and aviation, Prince Sultan Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz literally said the same thing a short while later in a statement to the Qatari paper AL-'ARAB. Kuwait's attitude has been carefully formulated in this manner and has been greatly coordinated with the views of the majority of the other Arab Gulf countries.

The Kuwaiti paper, THE ARAB TIMES, wrote that the visit of Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah to Moscow affirms the point of view which says that the USSR harbors no aggressive intentions toward the Gulf countries as the American and British officials constantly allege. These officials use these fabricated pretexts to interfere in the affairs of the region.

There is every reason to believe that the noble Kuwaiti guest will discuss the question of Gulf security in Moscow in the light of the well-known proposals put forward by Soviet Chairman Leonid Brezhnev last December at the Indian Parliament, which he later expanded on at the recent CPSU Congress in Moscow. The Soviet principle of security and peace in the Arab Gulf and Indian Ocean is contrary to the principle of aggression and war which was prepared by the Carter administration at the time.

The Soviet peace plan for the region stems from the wishes and aspirations of the region's peoples. The discussion of this plan with such a high level representative of the Gulf region shall be the first practical step for its implementation.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO SYRIAN COUNTERPARTS

Brezhnev Greeting

LD231527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] To Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th Party and president of Syria

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet people and on my own behalf I send you, Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, and friendly Syria's leadership and people cordial congratulations on Syria's national holiday--the 35th anniversary of the evacuation of foreign troops from the country's territory.

The Soviet Union greatly values Syria's principled course of opposing the intrigues of imperialism and reaction and its great contribution to rallying the Arab peoples struggling against the anti-Arab policy of separate deals and for the achievement of just and lasting peace in the Near East.

The Soviet Union will continue to develop friendly relations and fruitful cooperation with Syria and to support the Syrian people's struggle to strengthen their national independence and social progress and for a cardinal and all-embracing Near East settlement.

I am convinced that the all-round ties between the USSR and Syria, which are based on the friendship and cooperation treaty signed between our countries, will continue to strengthen and develop to the good of the Soviet and Syrian peoples and in the interests of world peace and security.

I wish you personally good health and happiness, and I wish Syria's friendly people well-being and prosperity.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

Tikhonov Message

LD231519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 81 p 2

[TASS report: "Wishes for Success"]

[Text] N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, chairman of the Syrian Council of Ministers, a telegram congratulating him on the national holiday--the 35th anniversary of the evacuation of foreign troops from Syrian territory--and wishing friendly Syria's people prosperity and success in their courageous struggle against Israeli aggression and the intrigues of imperialism and reaction and for the reaching of a just and lasting peace in the Near East. I express confidence that the relations between our countries, sealed by the friendship and cooperation treaty, will continue to develop successfully to the good of the USSR and Syrian peoples and in the interests of peace in the Near East and throughout the world, the telegram says.

IRAQ REPORTEDLY RECEIVING ARMS VIA SAUDI ARABIA

LD231420 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Beirut, 23 Apr, TASS--According to reports reaching here there have been no substantial changes in the position of the sides on the Iranian-Iraqi front during the past week. It is reported at the same time that the Iranian command had undertaken a number of operations in the area of Dezful and Shush with the aim of pushing back the front and thereby ensuring the possibility of preventing the artillery shelling of these towns by Iraqi troops.

On the western front the combat operations were conducted mostly on the front lines of defence. The Iraqi Air Force intensively bombed [name indistinct] and also struck at Ahvaz and Dezful. It is contended in local informed circles that Iraqi troops are being concentrated in Kuzestan and that this may signify preparations for a new offensive in this area.

It is noted in the same informed circles that there is increased activity in Saudi ports through which arms are being delivered to Iraq from Somalia, North Yemen and Egypt. It is contended that Egypt has sold Iraq arms to the sum of more than 40 million dollars.

It is also reported that the mission of the special representative of the United Nations secretary general, Palme, to settle the Iranian-Iraqi conflict is expected to be continued in particular to resume talks on the granting of passage by the conflicting parties to 70 foreign ships blocked in the estuary of the Shatt al-'Arab since the beginning of the war.

As reported by Tehran the Iranian parliament approved yesterday a law on extending military service from 18 months to two years. This measure is viewed here as a continuation of efforts to strengthen the Iranian Army.

TEHRAN MEETING DEVOTED TO LENIN'S BIRTHDAY

LD221322 Moscow TASS in English 1141 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Tehran, 22 Apr, TASS--Thousands of Tehran residents attended a meeting devoted to the 111th anniversary of Lenin's birth.

A. Masoud Ansari, president of the Presidium of the Board of the Iranian Society for Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union, told the meeting about his personal meeting with the leader of the socialist revolution. A report on Lenin's life and activities was then made.

AL-QADHDHAFI TO VISIT MOSCOW 27-28 APRIL

LD232038 Moscow TASS in English 2003 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 Apr, TASS--The leader of the Libyan revolution, Muammar al-Qadhdhafi, will pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet with a view to strengthening and developing further friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the Libyan Jamahiriya.

It has been agreed that the visit will take place on April 27-28.

U.S. STRIVING FOR PERMANENT MILITARY PRESENCE

LD240004 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English 1630 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Washington is striving for a permanent military presence in Africa. This follows from the statement by a representative of the U.S. military mission in the Liberian capital of Monrovia. In connection with the arrival of a special purpose Green Berets unit in Liberia, he said that the Pentagon hoped that joint American-Liberian maneuvers would be held annually. The Green Berets unit arrived in that West African country under the pretext of training Liberian soldiers in the art of warfare. However, what their actual art is is only too well known. That category of American servicemen is intended for subversive and punitive operations outside the United States.

The Green Berets who arrived in Liberia are ruled by one of the leaders of the training center for special purpose troops in Fort Bragg, North Carolina, General Lutz. The general acknowledged that in the course of the maneuvers which the Green Berets will hold on African soil special weapons will be used. Besides, they intend to employ methods surpassing by far the framework of common military operations.

It is not surprising that the arrival of the American saboteurs in Africa is viewed by the public of the continent as a dangerous precedent. Moreover the Pentagon plans to transport to Liberia another five units. The Pentagon activities are evaluated in Africa as a demonstration that goes far beyond ordinary bilateral relations. Obviously these actions stem from Washington's general policy aimed, as it is presented in official circles, at achieving certain long-term strategic objectives in Africa, and these objectives inevitably include destabilizing the situation on the continent, outright blackmailing of independent countries, undermining progressive regimes.

Along with the Pentagon the American Central Intelligence Agency participates in attaining these goals. It has already started the mass scale training of terroristic gangs to be dispatched to Angola, Mozambique and other countries whose course displeases Washington. And the Reagan administration's intention to cancel the former limitations for the CIA in rendering financial and material support to the anti-Angolan bandits, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] which are maintained by the racists. There is a definite purpose behind this step, namely to arrange open cooperation between the American and south African secret services. Such intentions are quite natural for a state whose leaders claim that the racist South Africa is their (?friendly) state; and if simultaneously they say in Washington that they are striving for a certain status quo in the south of Africa, in practice it means American imperialism is striving to preserve racist colonial order in the region. However, they think perhaps in Washington that the African use of terroristic gangs is not sufficient for carrying out such plans, and so today the Green Berets are heading for Africa. And as a Pentagon representative stated, these so-called special units have already demonstrated firmness in supporting some regimes which are friendly with the United States. They can be just as useful in Africa. They are useful for supporting the racist order in Pretoria, for suppressing the units of the national liberation movement, for blackmailing frontline states, Nigeria and other members of the Organization of African Unity assisting SWAPO in Namibia and the African National Congress in South Africa. Dispatching the Green Berets to Liberia the United States demonstrates its intention to use the aggressive experience of American imperialism in Vietnam this time on the African Continent. But the Reagan administration tries to camouflage its criminal plans and uses the myth that allegedly the Soviet Union is backing international terrorism, a term which the United States applies to the national liberation movements and the peoples of independent Africa supporting them.

'Dangerous Precedent' Seen

LD231549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 81 p 5

[Correspondent F. Tarasov dispatch: "Cutthroats Land"]

[Text] Accra, 19 Apr--A hundred American servicemen from the special forces (the Green Berets) have arrived in Liberia to give "training in the art of war" to African soldiers. The detachment has already mounted its first "training" operation--a demonstration parachute landing "under African conditions."

This is the first time that the Green Berets have been on African soil, which is something the local public sees as a dangerous precedent.

The detachment of cutthroats is headed by General J. Lutz, one of the leaders of the special forces military training center in Fort Bragg (North Carolina). He has admitted that special weapons and methods outside the bounds of conventional combat operations will be used during the maneuvers, which are to last 30 days.

The American destroyer Thorn arrived simultaneously in Monrovia. Over the next year another five American troop subunits will go to Liberia.

All these actions by Washington are rightly regarded by the Africans as a demonstration going beyond the bounds of ordinary bilateral ties. Especially since the idea that the Americans, at the same time as holding exercises in Liberia, might also take part in forming regional African Armed Forces "to repel foreign aggression" has been adroitly planted in the African press. Commenting on the Green Berets' arrival on the continent, Accra radio noted that it is an element in the new American operations in Africa based on purely American interests.

BREZHNEV, SENEGAL PRESIDENT EXCHANGE MESSAGES

LD231545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] TASS--Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent President Abdou Diouf of Senegal a telegram conveying his congratulations and wishes for happiness and prosperity to the president and the friendly Senegalese people on the country's national holiday. The telegram expresses the hope that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Senegal will be further developed for the good of both countries' peoples and will serve the cause of strengthening world peace.

In his reply telegram President Abdou Diouf of Senegal expressed warm gratitude for the congratulations and for his part conveyed best wishes to L.I. Brezhenv and wishes for prosperity to the friendly Soviet people.

TANZANIAN PARLIAMENTARY GROUP ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD241023 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS--A delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania National Assembly headed by Speaker of the Assembly Adam Sapi Mkwa[illegible] rrived in Moscow 17 April on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The guests were met at the airport by N.M. Zaychenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities; USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy Sh.M. Aliyev; V.A. Ustinov, chief of a USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs department; S.A. Bondarenko, deputy chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Foreign Relations department; and other officials.

ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC TIES

LD232332 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 23 Apr, TASS--Leopoldo Bravo, the ambassador of Argentina to the Soviet Union, described the conclusion of an intergovernmental agreement on large-scale meat deliveries to the USSR on a regular basis as an important step in developing mutually beneficial Soviet-Argentinian relations. This agreement, signed by him and Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Potolichev, provides for the annual deliveries of 60,000-100,000 tons of chilled beef in 1981-1985.

Leopoldo Bravo told a TASS correspondent that trade and economic relations between the two countries have reached a high level of development.

The ambassador said that the recent years saw a rapid expansion of trade. Scientific and technical cooperation is acquiring an increasingly more versatile nature. Argentina has for many years been the Soviet Union's largest trade partner among South American countries. In 1980, before the present meat agreement, trade between the two countries increased almost four-fold against the previous year, reaching 1,800 million dollars.

At present, Soviet organizations are fulfilling large contracts on the delivery of power equipment for the Argentinian-Uruguayan hydroelectric power plant Salto Grande, where 14 sets of turbines and generators will be mounted, as well as for two thermal power plants.

Leopoldo Bravo said that the construction of the giant hydroelectric complex Parana Medio, the design of which is being carried out with Soviet assistance, is of particular importance for the Argentinian economy.

That complex, which is dubbed the "construction of the century" in Argentina, will generate almost half of the country's electricity, will enable ocean-going ships to move up the river for more than a thousand kilometers, will make it possible to put an end to floods which prevent farming and cattle-breeding over large areas.

There are possibilities to develop cooperation in other areas in addition to power engineering. The ambassador said that the mixed Soviet-Argentinian Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation will soon have a session in Moscow. It will analyse the implementation of the current agreements and outline prospects for concluding new ones.

BREZHNEV, SURINAME PRESIDENT EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD231547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] TASS--L.I. Brezhnev has sent Doctor H. Chin A Sen, president of Suriname, a telegram conveying to the president and the Suriname people his congratulations and wishes for prosperity on the country's national holiday--liberation and renewal day. In the reply telegram the president of Suriname expressed on behalf of the government and on his own behalf gratitude for the congratulations and best wishes.

The telegrams express the hope that the relations between the Soviet Union and Suriname will develop on a stable basis in the interests of both countries' peoples.

EDITORIAL ON STRENGTHENING IDEOLOGICAL CONVICTION

LD240833 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Loyalty to Communism's Ideals"]

[Excerpts] On entering the eighties, the party put forward a scientifically substantiated program for the country's continued economic and social development. The steady growth of our society's material and spiritual wealth and its scientific and technical potential are directly dependent on the rise in the consciousness of all Soviet working people. Checking their ideological conviction by means of practical deeds, the CPSU attaches special importance to instilling in every citizen the realization that the way to achieve a better life is through better work.

The larger the scale of Soviet people's revolutionary transforming activity and the more profound that activity, the more clearly the cementing force of our ideals emerges. Invincible faith in the truth of those ideals as it were synthesizes all the moral and political qualities of the soviet land's citizens. That is why the molding of the new man, who combines unshakable ideological conviction with active creative work, has been and remains one of the main concerns of Lenin's party.

The party teaches that the main criterion for supplementing the ideological stock-in-trade of cadres and all Soviet people is the achievement of the greatest results in all spheres of their activity, the strengthening of discipline and organization, unity of word and deed and the intensification of the struggle against all kinds of deviations from the norms of our morality and socialist communal life. However, you still come across people whose convictions, in V.I. Lenin's words, go no deeper than the tip of their tongue. A worker, for instance, delivers a fiery speech about the benefit of criticism and self-criticism from the platform at a party meeting, but when justified criticisms are made of him, he rejects them out of hand. Cases are known where certain leaders of enterprises and rayon and city organizations call for citizens' letters, requests and complaints to be treated sensitively, but themsleves duck out of resolving at local level issues put forward by working people. Some people pay lip service to a state approach toward particular problems, but in reality display parochial narrowmindedness.

True belief in our ideals precludes a split personality, makes a person an integrated character and helps him, as Nikolay Ostrovskiy wrote, to live with his whole being, not piecemeal. It is the duty of party organizations to continue to show concern for strengthening Soviet people's spiritual health and harmoniously combining their personal and social interests and to instill in them a spirit of critical analysis of their actions and deeds and at the same time an optimistic outlook that precludes the shirking of difficulties. The 26th CPSU Congress called on collectives and public organizations to step up the struggle against manifestations of a consumerist mentality.

Ideological conviction is inconceivable without a precise class orientation and great political vigilance. It must not be forgotten that aggressive imperialist circles have now become more active in the international arena and their propaganda is trying to have a corrupting impact on the consciousness of people in the socialist countries, Soviet citizens included. In the light of this the 26th CPSU Congress demanded that many sectors and spheres of ideological work be reorganized. Party, trade union and Komsomol organizations are called upon to show particular concern for instilling ideological steadfastness in the rising generation and to teach young people to passionately defend our communist principles and our class posture in even the most complex situations.

Today, when the Soviet people have embarked on a new stage of the great creative work, the words of the CPSU Central Committee May Day slogans ring out with particular force:

"--Communist ideological commitment and an active life stand for every Soviet person!"

RESULTS OF 18 APR ALL-UNION SUBBOTNIK REPORTED

LD241104 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 Apr (TASS)--The results of the all-union subbotnik (day of communist labour), held on April 18, have been summed up. It was devoted to the 111th anniversary of Lenin's birth.

More than 154 million people took part in it. They worked at their workplaces in industry, agriculture, transport, construction and in other branches of the national economy, or tidied up their towns and settlements. According to preliminary data, industrial enterprises alone produced output worth 880 million roubles.

Such days of volunteer labour have become a tradition in the USSR. The first was held in 1919 when a group of Moscow railwaymen repaired several locomotives on their free day, a Sunday, without pay. Lenin supported this initiative, calling it "a great beginning."

Subbotniks acquired a particular big scale starting with 1969 when an all-union subbotnik, timed to coincide with the anniversary of Lenin's birth, was held on the call of Moscow's working people on the 50th anniversary of the "great beginning." Since then nation-wide days of communist labour are held every year on the eve of that day.

considering the requests expressed by working people the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR have decided to allocate the money earned during the subbotnik for the further improvement of mother and child protection and of the medical services provided to war and labour veterans.

PARTY, TU OFFICIALS PUNISHED FOR ILLEGAL HUNTING

LD231331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 81 p 3

[Unattributed report under the rubric "In the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee": "Poachers Get Their Desserts]

[Excerpts] The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee recently examined the results of a check on reports about instances of poaching in Yakutskaya ASSR.

Such a hunting expedition was organized in Tomponskiy Rayon for Ye. Yefremenko, then chairman of the Coal Industry Workers Trade Union Central Committee, and I. Bryukhovotskiy, deputy chief of a department of the same trade union committee, who were there on an official mission. The main organizer of the "event" was Ye. Kychkin, first secretary of the party raykom. Apart from Kychkin and the "guests" from Moscow, the following local trade union and economic workers also took part in the illegal hunting trip: Yu. Azizov, chairman of the Dzhebariki-Khaya mine trade union committee, O. Chernykh, chairman of the Yakutskaya ASSR Territorial Committee of the Coal Industry Workers Trade Union, V. Baturenko, acting director of the Dzhebariki-Khaya mine and certain others.

The Yakutskiy Obkom has relieved Ye. Kychkin of his duties as first secretary of Tomponskiy CPSU Raykom, confining itself to imposing a party penalty on him.

The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, having examined the question of the violation of state discipline in the form of the organization of a group poaching expedition, expelled Ye. Kychkin and Ye. Yefremenko from the CPSU. A plenum of the Coal Industry Workers Trade Union Central Committee relieved Ye. Yefremenko of his duties as chairman and Presidium member. Yakutskaya ASSR party organs also expelled Yu. Azizov and O. Chernykh from the CPSU. The other participants in the illegal hunting trip were called to strict party account by local party committees.

The Yakutskaya ASSR prosecutor's office has instigated criminal proceedings on the case of group poaching in Tomponskiy Rayon.

PRAVDA REPORTS PUBLICATION OF CHERNENKO ANTHOLOGY

LD231531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 81 p 2

[TASS report: "Mass Edition"]

[Text] An anthology of selected speeches and articles by K. U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has been published.

The works from the period 1971 through 1980 which are included in the book publicize the fundamental problems of CPSU activity and of improving the system of administration of socialist society, as well as questions of the CPSU's foreign policy activity. A wide range of theoretical and practical questions are touched on.

The anthology is published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

ROMANOV ATTENDS LENINGRAD PARTY MEETING 23 APR

LD232300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] A session of the Leningradskaya Oblast Soviet of Peoples Deputies today discussed the tasks stemming from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the instructions of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Under discussion was the improvement of the style and methods of work of local soviets and the intensification of monitoring and checking of the fulfillment of the directions of the party and government. The deputies determined specific tasks to implement the decisions of the party congress. Taking part in the session was Comrade Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningradskaya Oblast party committee.

COMPARISON OF SUSLOV ADDRESS AT IDEOLOGICAL SEMINAR

A comparison of the item entitled "Suslov Opening Address at Ideological Seminar," published in the 21 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page R 1 with PRAVDA of 21 April reveals the following variations:

On page R 2, paragraph two, line one PRAVDA reads: The 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade Suslov emphasized, ran its course in the exceptionally businesslike atmosphere established by the report. Its work was...

Paragraph five, line five, PRAVDA reads: ...enemies are trying to erode class consciousness and belief...

LIVESTOCK SECTOR FIGURES FOR FIRST QUARTER

LD231441 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 16 Signed to Press 13 Apr 81 p 19

[Unattributed "January-March Survey": "Stockraising on the Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The Editorial Office has received figures from the USSR Central Statistical Administration on the state of stockraising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes for January through March 1981.

The stabling period on the kolkhoz and sovkhoz farming units has come to an end. The majority of farms carried out the livestock wintering successfully and achieved quite good results in producing meat, milk and other output.

1. Stockraising Production Output

In January through March 1981 the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had the following results in stockraising production output:

Indicators	January-March 1981	January-March 1981 as Percentage of January-March 1980
Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter in live weight--thousand tons	3,994	99.2
of which:		
Cattle	2,549	98
Hogs	962	100.7
Sheep and goats	97	96
Poultry	386	108
Gross milk yield--thousand tons	12,501	98
Average milk yield per cow--kilograms	444	97
Hen's eggs obtained--millions	11,676	107
Average egg yield per laying hen--number of eggs	50	102

It can be seen from these figures that in January through March 1981, despite the difficult wintering conditions, meat production on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes remained at approximately the level of the same period last year. The milk yield was 2-percent down on January through March 1981. At the same time the workers on the dairy farms on the Uzbek, Kazakh, Azerbaijan, Tadzhik, Armenian, Turkmen and Estonian SSRs achieved an increase in milk production.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January through March 1981 increased by 806 million eggs compared with January through March 1980.

II. Purchases of Stockraising Products on Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Other State Farms

Types of output purchased	Purchased in January-March 1981	January-March 1981 as Percentage of January-March 1980
Livestock and poultry (in live weight)--thousand tons	3,942	100.5
Milk--thousand tons	10,072	97
Eggs-millions	11,231	106

The volume of the sale of livestock and poultry to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state farms in January through March 1981 increased by 21,000 tons compared with the same period last year. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes sold cattle at an average weight of 365 kg. The average weight of hogs was 102 kg.

Milk and dairy product purchases were 282,000 tons less. At the same time the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Belgorodskaya, Voronezhskaya, Volgogradskaya, Kuybyshevskaya, Penzenskaya and Saratovskaya Oblasts, the Tatarskaya ASSR, Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays and Kemerovskaya, Novosibirskaya, Omskaya, Tyumenskaya, Irkutskaya and other oblasts increased sales of this produce.

Eggs purchases in January through March 1981 increased by 650 million by comparison with January through March 1980.

III. Production and Purchases of Stockraising Products Broken Down by Union Republics

January-March 1981 as Percentage of January-March 1980

	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	99.2	98	107	100.5	97	106
RSFSR	98	98	108	99	99	106
Including Non-Chernozem Zone	95	90	108	96	88	106
Ukrainian SSR	97	98	109	99.7	97	107
Belorussian SSR	101	86	105	101	80	105
Uzbek SSR	109	107	109	114	106	104
Kazakh SSR	123	101	107	124	104	104
Georgian SSR	103	97	104	102	95	104
Azerbijan SSR	100.1	106	108	103	105	106
Lithuanian SSR	85	94	100.1	86	90	101
Moldavian SSR	81	99.1	105	79	100.7	104
Latvian SSR	100.3	94	107	99	91	106
Kirgiz SSR	113	99.4	102	108	100.2	99
Tadzhik SSR	100.5	102	110	108	100.8	103
Armenian SSR	104	102	99.3	105	106	102
Turkmen SSR	98	106	114	106	106	113
Estonian SSR	94	100.6	102	94	99.6	100.4

In addition, over the past 3 months 399,000 tons of milk and 140,000 tons of livestock were purchased on the population's private farms.

IV. Livestock Population

As of 1 April 1981 there were 92.2 million cattle on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which is 640,000 more than the same date last year. The number of cows reached 29.7 million, increasing by 90,000. The number of hogs was 55.2 million, which is 847,000 more than the same date last year. There were 135.9 million sheep and goats, or 2,288,000 fewer than 1 April 1980. The number of poultry was 689.7 million, increasing by 47 million.

The cattle population increased on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of all the union republics except the farms of the Ukraine and Georgia. The number of hogs also increased on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of almost all the union republics except the farms of the Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Moldavia. The sheep and goat population increased on the farms of Azerbaijan and Estonia. The poultry population increased on the farms of all union republics. The greatest increase in the number of poultry (10-21 percent) was achieved on the farms of Uzbekistan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Tadzhikistan, Turkmenistan and Armenia.

The leading farms attach important significance to the most rational pasture maintenance of animals, making it possible to achieve high productivity among the livestock. They are elaborating a clear-cut plan for supplying fodder to the animals and are outlining measures to increase the productivity of natural pastures and hayfields and sown fodder crops.

An uninterrupted green forage production process must be ensured on every farm, and on this basis the maximum increase must be obtained in the production of milk, meat and other produce.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 22-23 APRIL

LD240658 [Editorial report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 22 and 23 April. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

22 April

In Kazakhstan nine oblasts are sowing grain crops. More than 1.5 million hectares already have been planted to early crops. (0000 GMT)

In Belorussia flax sowing has started today. The crop will occupy 250,000 hectares. (0204 GMT)

23 April

In Stavropolskiy Kray kolkhozes and sovkhozes today began to sow corn. Almost 400,000 hectares will be allocated to this crop in the kray. The target of the farmers is to grow and sell to the state 80,000 tons [as heard] of protein-rich grain and to send to farms in other soil and climatic zones 55,000 tons of corn seed. (1500 GMT)

In Amurskaya Oblast early grain crops have been sown on 500,000 hectares. Yields of 25 to 30 quintals per hectare are expected. In Altayskiy Kray machine operators have carried out spring harrowing on the first million hectares. (1800 GMT)

Tending the sown cotton has begun in the southern rayons of Tadzhikistan, while sowing continues in the north. Due to snow and torrential rains, large areas of cotton have had to be resown in (?Kurgan-Tyube) and Kulyabskaya Oblasts. Almost 280,000 hectares have been sown to cotton in the republic, 91 percent of plan. It is planned to harvest 915,000 tons of cotton this year. (2304 GMT)

PARTY, GOVERNMENT ADOPT AGRICULTURAL RESOLUTIONS

LD241025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 81 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted resolutions "On Measures To Strengthen the Material-Technical Base of the Agrochemical Service and To Improve the Efficiency of the Chemicalization of Agriculture in 1981-85" and "On Additional Measures To Ensure the Safekeeping of Equipment in Agriculture."

The resolution "On Measures To Strengthen the Material-Technical Base of the Agrochemical Service and To Improve the Efficiency of the Chemicalization of Agriculture in 1981-85" notes that since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum the production of and delivery to agriculture of mineral fertilizers has increased, the volume of feed additives and soil conditioners used has grown and the variety of chemical and biological plant protection agents has improved. The volume of organic fertilizers accumulated and used has substantially increased.

However, the improvement of the efficiency of the chemicalization of agricultural production is being hampered by the poor provision of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and Selkhozkhimiya Associations with storehouses for the reception and storage of chemical products, transportation facilities and the special equipment needed to transport and apply these products.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have made it incumbent on union republic Communist Party Central Committees and Councils of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, party, soviet and agricultural organs of autonomous republics, krays and oblasts, being guided by the 26th CPSU Congress decisions on questions of enhancing the role of the agrochemical service in agriculture and its responsibility for the efficient use of mineral and organic fertilizers, liming materials and chemical plant protection agents, to ensure in 1981-85 the strengthening of the material-technical base of this service in every way and the improvement of the efficiency of the chemicalization of agricultural production.

The resolution envisages a package of measures for developing the production base of the chemicalization service of the system of the Soyuzselkhozkhimiya Association, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and on this basis to ensure a reduction in losses of chemicalization agents en route from the plant to the field and an increase in the return from their use. Targets are set for union republic Councils of Ministers and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture for constructing and commissioning storehouses for chemical products for 1981-85, with a total storage capacity of 9,355,000 tons at any one time, which is considerably more than was built in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

It is planned to create a base which will ensure the safekeeping and maintenance in working order of equipment for the chemicalization service. Within the system of the Soyuzselkhozkhimiya Association, centers for servicing tractors, trucks and specialized machines, garages, well-appointed parking areas, sheds and areas for storing tractors and the special agricultural equipment for mechanized detachments will be constructed. The construction ministries and departments are being enlisted for the improvement of the organization of work in constructing mechanized storehouses and other production installations in the Selkhozkhimiy Associations.

The USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work is instructed to ensure in 1981-85 the manufacture and supply to the Soyuzselkhozkhimiya Association of metal containers for storing liquid combination fertilizers and fodder preservatives. The responsibility for fitting out production installations under construction within the Soyuzselkhozkhimiya system--storehouses for chemical products, servicing centers for motor vehicles, garages, oil storage depots and other production installations--with equipment, fittings, instruments, automation and communication facilities, cables and other items now lies with the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture [Goskomselkhoztekhnika].

Measures have been defined for equipping rayon (interrayon) Selkhozkhimiya associations with highly productive special equipment and transportation facilities. Union republic Councils of Ministers are instructed to allocate tractors, motor vehicles, buses, motor vehicle trailers, motor tankers, refueling trucks, mobile workshops and repair and diagnostic workshops, units for servicing agricultural equipment, electric welding equipment and other material and technical facilities to Selkhozkhimiya associations in 1981-85 in the quantities necessary for fulfilling the whole range of planned agrochemical work.

The Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production are instructed to ensure the development and manufacture of an experimental batch of highly mobile self-propelled machines with a set of interchangeable units for surface and subsurface application of mineral fertilizers, pesticides and chemical soil conditioners, so that after tests their series production may be organized.

For the purpose of eliminating short-haul railroad shipments of chemical products, it is deemed expedient for the Selkhozkhimiya associations to create motor transportation columns to transport mineral fertilizers and soil conditioners directly from plants and quarries--for which provision is made for allotting the necessary quantity of specialized large-capacity motor vehicles, tractors and trailers.

Considering the great importance of local fertilizers in improving soil fertility and increasing the yield of agricultural crops, union republics are set targets for the 11th 5-Year Plan period for applying organic fertilizers to the soil, building manure storage facilities at livestock units and complexes and procuring peat for agricultural needs. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture is instructed to organize, as of 1982, the industrial extraction of sapropels and their wide use in agriculture as organic lime fertilizer. It is established that the work on the extraction, transportation and use of sapropels will be financed according to the procedure stipulated by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution No 256 of 1 April 1965 for work in the extraction on transportation and use of peat.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers deemed it necessary to improve training and the provision of skilled cadres for agriculture's chemicalization service. For these purposes the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the union republic Councils of Ministers are instructed to ensure in 1981-85 the training of tractor and machine operators, truck drivers, operators of loading and unloading devices and other workers of the mass trades pertaining to the chemicalization of agriculture, for organizations of the Soyuzselkhozkhimiya association system. The conditions of labor remuneration, privileges and advantages laid down for workers at Selkhoztekhnika enterprises are extended to workers at enterprises of the Soyuzselkhozkhimiya association system.

In order to implement the planned program for strengthening the material-technical base of the agrochemical service and for improving the efficiency of the chemicalization of agriculture, a considerable increase in capital investments is envisaged in 1981-85. Special-purpose funds for developing the material-technical base of organizations in the Soyuzselkhozkhimiya association system are being allocated by union republic Councils of Ministers within the limits of the overall volumes of capital investments (on the basis of the limits of capital investments apportioned in the "agriculture" sector.)

The resolution "On Additional Measures To Ensure the Safekeeping of Equipment in Agriculture" notes that on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes, at agricultural, water conservancy, forestry and Selkhoztekhnika enterprises and organizations, and at the subsidiary farms of enterprises, establishments and organizations, instances occur of flagrant violation of the rules of technical operation and storage of tractors, transportation facilities, agricultural machinery and equipment, and they are allowed to be written off prematurely.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika, the union republic Councils of Ministers and soviet and agricultural organs at local level do not ensure the organizations of equipment storage in accordance with technical conditions in some regions.

The organs of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture State Inspectorate for Technical Maintenance of Machines and Equipment for Agriculture [Gosseltekhnadzor] are not exercising satisfactory supervision of the technical condition of agricultural equipment, of the observance of rules for its storage nor of observance of the rules for transportation, storage and expenditure of petroleum products on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

With the aim of ensuring fulfillment of the tasks set down in the 26th CPSU Congress decisions on improving the utilization and safekeeping of equipment in agriculture, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have made it incumbent on union republic Communist Party Central Committees and Councils of Ministers, ministries and departments, local party and soviet organs, and also leaders of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state agricultural, water conservancy, forestry and Selkhozteknika enterprises and organizations to ensure:

The storage of tractors, transportation facilities, agricultural machinery, equipment and of spare parts, units and assemblies for these in strict accordance with the established requirements. Steps are to be taken to intensify the construction of garages, open-sided sheds, depots and hardstand areas so that by 1985 all intricate equipment as a rule will be kept only in covered premises or in sheds;

An improved standard of technical operation and repair of tractors, transportation facilities, agricultural machinery and equipment;

Systematic work to redistribute surplus and unutilized machinery and equipment on farms. Agricultural equipment must not be allowed to be written off until the depreciation term for its operation has expired.

To heighten the responsibility of farms' managerial personnel and specialists for the observance of the rules governing the operation, storage and writing off of tractors, transportation facilities, agricultural machinery and equipment, it is established that bonuses awarded for the basic results in agricultural activity should be withheld wholly or partially from these workers by the higher bodies if the aforementioned rules are broken.

It is recommended that kolkhozes apply the aforementioned procedure of material sanction in cases where the rules for the utilization, storage and writing off of equipment are violated.

With the aim in view of increasing the operational life of equipment, the USSR Gosplan jointly with the USSR Finance Ministry and the USSR Central Statistical Administration are instructed to specify by 1 August 1981 the standard depreciation allowances for tractors, transporation facilities, agricultural machines and equipment, and by agreement with the appropriate ministries and departments to establish by 1 December 1981 the length of their service according to special marques and models.

It is established that when tractors, transportation facilities, agricultural, melioration and excavation machinery and equipment are written off before the expiration of their term of service, the funds for the relevant equipment available to consumers are reduced taking account of the quantity of machines and equipment written off ahead of schedule.

For the purpose of increasing the vested interest of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises and also of contracting construction organizations of the system of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources in prolonging the length of use of tractors, transporation facilities, agricultural, melioration and excavation machinery and equipment, a procedure has been established whereby, beginning 1 January 1982, there will be no depreciation allowances made, except allowances for overhaul.

Payments for fixed capital will not be levied either as regards machinery and equipment that has been in service for the full set depreciation term. It is recommended that kolkhozes use the aforementioned system.

The union republic Councils of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika have been set targets for commissioning in 1981-85 (on the basis of building new installations and modernizing existing ones) the following:

On sovkhozes and kolkhozes--central repair workshops, servicing centers, motor vehicle garages with facilities for routine inspection and machinery yards for storing equipment;

At Selkhoztekhnika organizations--repair enterprises and service centers for motor vehicles and high-powered tractors;

At interfarm associations for the mechanization and electrification of agriculture--central base facilities and territorial servicing centers for the pool of machinery and tractors.

In order to expedite the creation and improve the efficient use of repair enterprises and workshops, servicing stations and centers, and especially servicing stations for K-700 and T-150K tractors and shops for the repair of grain-harvesting, beet-harvesting and fodder-harvesting combines, the union republic Councils of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika are instructed to ensure the construction on a broader scale of such installations by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and Selkhoztekhnika organizations on the lines of interfarm cooperation.

The USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika and the union republic Councils of Ministers are ordered to make provision, in their plans, for the production of repair equipment in quantities necessary to ensure the commissioning of central repair workshops and repair enterprises, servicing centers and stations, motor vehicle garages and machinery yards and also the production of devices for preparing equipment for storage.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture and USSR Gosstroy are instructed to ensure in 1981-82 the elaboration for various zones of the country of standard draft plans for non-mobile servicing centers and machinery yards for storing equipment, with a view to considerably reducing the cost of building these installations.

For the purpose of improving the organization of work on the storage of agricultural equipment, the post of machinery yard manager is being introduced into the standard lists of personnel at those sovkhozes and other state agricultural, water conservancy, forestry and Selkhoztekhnika enterprises and organizations which possess upwards of 35 tractors and self-propelled machines.

The salaries of machinery yard managers on sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises and organizations have been established on the scale envisaged for managers of mechanical-repair workshops of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises and organizations. It is recommended that kolkhozes introduce the post of machinery yard manager and establish the remuneration for this post in conformity with the procedure specified for sovkhozes.

For participation in public monitoring of the technical condition of machinery and equipment and of the storage of equipment and petroleum products it is envisaged that kolkhoz members and workers and specialists at sovkhozes and at agricultural, water conservancy, forestry and Selkhoztekhnika enterprises and organizations will be enlisted on a broad scale as nonestablished inspectors of the Gosseltekhnadzor rayon inspectorates.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers expressed firm confidence that party, soviet and agricultural organs, trade union and Komsomol organizations, leaders of industrial enterprises and research organizations, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and of other agricultural, water conservancy, forestry and Selkhoztekhnika enterprises and organizations, in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, will take very positive steps to strengthen the material-technical base of the agrochemical service, to improve the efficiency of the use of mineral and organic fertilizers, chemical plant protection agents, soil conditioners, fodder additives and fodder preservatives and to reduce losses of these during transportation, storage and application to the soil, will ensure a thrifty attitude to agricultural equipment and strict observance of the rules for its storage and operation, and will achieve a considerable improvement in the efficiency of the use of machinery in agriculture.

PROGRESS, PROBLEMS IN SPRING FIELD WORK VIEWED

LD240957 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 1

[A. Ivashchenko agricultural review: "Sings of Spring"]

[Excerpts] The farms of all oblasts are carrying out the sowing in the Ukraine. Over half the assigned areas are already sown to spring crops.

The corn sowing is being completed in Uzbekistan, Turkmenia, and Tadzhikistan. Georgia and south Kazakhstan have embarked on this work.

Some 1,123,000 hectares of sugar beet, almost 2 million hectares of cotton and 100,000 hectares of flax have been sown.... The weather has made it possible to sow greater areas than last year to potatoes and vegetables. The winter crops are also being tended more rapidly. Their state is entirely satisfactory and in many regions is assessed as good.

As for an enormous region like the Non-Chernozem Zone, here, with the advent of mild weather, a great deal of effort has to be expended to perform work without lagging behind the calendar schedules.

The point is that last fall the weather did not make it possible to sow winter crops in full in the Non-Chernozem Zone and the land was not plowed for winter fallow over considerable areas. In addition the soils here, because of waterlogging, are compacted and overgrown with weeds. The increased volumes of work dictate the need to organize work on the fields in two shifts, as in other zones, and to combine the execution of operations.

To make up for what has been omitted by means of spring plowing would mean delaying the start of the sowing here. In the specialists' opinion, on areas where there are no perennial weeds there is no need to plow the soil for grain crops and grasses by the usual method--it is better to resort to surface plowing to a shallow depth: 8-12 cm. This maneuver will make it possible to prepare fields for sowing in a minimum of 4-5 days and to obtain a reliable harvest. The arable famers are instructed to do this primarily by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Further Developing and Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Agriculture of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone in 1981-85," which has just been published.

...although the amount is less than in other years, this spring part of the winter crop area has to be undersown or resown. This is very complex and painstaking work. Plots of undersown barley in the wheat fields develop later, ripen later, the harvest is complicated and the yield drops.... In such instances it is always tempting to cut the winter wheat for green fodder and to sow spring wheat. But spring wheat has a smaller yield--willy-nilly you must cultivate the winter wheat.